TION SALES.
, POMEROY & CO.
hicago-av.
Morning, March 24,
10 O'CLOCK.
Mortgage Sale
of Dwelling House 338 Chi-
opposite Water-Works).
no. 7-octave, full round corner,
ker, and Dining-Room Furniture,
ers, Bedding, Mirrors, Kitch-
ney, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Kitch-
&c.
d in good order. Sold by order of
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
D ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
TURKISH RUGS,
ELEGANT
RED TABLE COVERS,
d manufactory of ALY E. S. ZAADI,
myrna, commencing
MORNING, MARCH 25,
T 11 O'CLOCK.
ive collection of REAL TURKISH
se Turkish and Persian Rugs, and
red Table Covers of beautiful designs
ge colors, and comprises all sizes.
ill perfect, and those in want will find
ity to supply themselves.
on on exhibition on Monday afternoon
ELDON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
THING,
'S, CAPS, &c.,
ARCH 25, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK,
e 84 and 86 Randolph-st.,
asonable Ready-Made Clothing for
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
Michigan-av.
ing, March 26, at 10 o'clock,
RE FURNITURE OF
idence 812 Michigan-av.
iture, Elegant Pier Glass,
ls Carpets,
Chamber Sets,
m Furniture,
rniture, Stoves, &c., &c.
, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
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Auction.
rd and Machinery,
SDAY, MARCH 26,
AT 2 P. M.,
or, Ullman and Columbia-sts., t'ot of
, and South Branch of Chicago River.
Machines, four Pits, Sheds,
rts, Harness, Yard Improve-
premises. Sold by order of GEO. W.
N, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
D. P. GORE & CO.,
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GOODS.
tion Sale on Tuesday,
24, at 9 1-2 a. m.
tions, White Goods, Hosiery and Un-
and Cape, Wool and Straw Goods, in
adies' Wear.
Goods, Scarfs, Ties, &c.
Shillings, Laces, &c.
invoice of Linen Goods, Hdkfs., Nap-
Ginghams; also, Cambrics, Wigans,
-plated Goods, Tinware, &c.
and Venetian Carpets, at 11 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
BUYERS OF
TOP BUGGIES,
rats, and Harness,
to them, at Auction, on TUESDAY,
., in a LARGE and EXTRA GOOD
AND LOOK AT IT.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
00 Cigars,
and highly-esteemed brands,
d at Auction on TUESDAY,
a. m. These are of the stock
porter, who is OBLIGED TO
rs will find it a rare opportu-
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av., Auctioneers.
Shoes & Slippers
AUCTION,
EDNESDAY, March 27, at 9½ a. m.,
by
GORE & CO.,
70 WABASH-AV.
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ACTIONS will be offered to CASH.
A. BUTTERS & CO.,
UCTIONEERS,
MADISON-ST.,
ern Dearborn and Clark.)
es, Gaiters & Slippers,
24, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at 168 East
oths, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4
ds, Rag and Hemp Carpets,
Crates Waste Granite.
nd Buggies, warranted the best
country.
Phaeton Bodies, in the prime.
per Hangings, of various styles
es.
st quality Soda Fountains, sold
of last purchaser.
octave Piano Forte.
Seven-octave Piano Fortes.
March 25, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at 168
WOOLENS, CLOTHING,
NS, NOTIONS, &c.,
24, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at 168 East
P. HARRISON.
March 24, at 2 o'clock,
Madison-st., we shall sell, WITHOUT
SERVE, by catalogue,
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Oil Paintings,
erican artists. The works will be on
at 10 o'clock, and all desiring to pur-
al merit are invited to call and inspect
tains many gems of art in landscape,
ieces, and are confidently put forth as
of pictures shown in Chicago since
rved sale, as my orders are to sell the
st for real bargains.
N. P. HARRISON, Auctioneer.
204 and 206 East Madison-st.
OOD & WILLIAMS,
ansion House, 62 South Canal-st.
onday and Saturday—A large line of
and Furniture and Housekeeping
ted. Also Sewing Machines. Office
Double Harness, and a variety of Mer-
instructed to close out several large
ion sleeves.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1874. NUMBER 214.

LINEN GOODS.

Linen Store.

We have just opened a complete stock of Linen and Housekeeping Dry Goods, which is now ready for the inspection of the public. From the fact that we intend to devote our entire attention to these goods, making them a SPECIALTY, Housekeepers can feel assured of finding in our store any article they may require. Our long acquaintance with the business, and our connections with European Houses, enables us to offer the latest novelties at low prices.

Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock.

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All moneys deposited between now and April 10 in this Bank, and remaining on deposit on the first day of July next, will draw three full months' interest at 6 per cent per annum.

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THOS. HOYNE, 1st Vice President.
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A. WISE, Cashier.

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Late Partners and Managers of EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Rotary Mills, Saw and Flour Mills, Mining, Hoisting, and General Machinery. We have purchased the Machinery Patterns of Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, who have ceased to manufacture.
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Will furnish Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, and all kinds of goods in the machinery line. Send for descriptive circular. Office, 63 South Canal-st., Chicago.
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Solicit consignments of Provisions, Lard, &c., and execute orders for the purchase and sale of same for future delivery on Liverpool terms. All necessary instruments and all information afforded by our friends, Messrs. Fox & Flash, No. 5 William-st., New York.

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998-1000 PURE.
No other manufacturer has yet attained this perfection. Sold by all Grocers.

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CARRIAGES!
Bird Cages, Marbles, Tops, Base Balls, &c., in large variety, at
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REMOVAL.
The MERCHANTS' DISPATCH TRANSPORTATION CO. have removed their Office to No. 78 Monroe-st., American Express Buildings.
J. G. OGDEN, Agent.
Chicago, March 24, 1874.

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40x125 feet on Market-st., north of Jackson. Good business property. A splendid bargain. Apply to
C. C. THAYER & CO.,
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Two-story and Basement Brick Dwelling, and Lot 25x125 feet, on North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park. House new and has all modern improvements. For sale by
C. C. THAYER & CO.,
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WANTED,
A competent Canvasser, to travel for a special article in universal use. Must be well acquainted with grocers' trade, and be recommended by some wholesale grocery house in Chicago. Good business qualifications will be required. Salary, $100 to $1,000. Address, giving reference and business experience, T M, Tribune office.

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Will be admitted, with $5,000 cash, to desirable first-class business. Particulars are to be had with A. H. TAYLOR, Advertising Agent, No. 4 Tribune Building.

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Racine College.
The Spring and Summer Session of Racine College will open THURSDAY, April 2.
For admission apply to the Rev. James DeKoven, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis.
Students can be supplied at the Merchants' National Bank, or at Mr. Small & Hathaway's, No. 6 Clark-st.

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STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by
J. M. W. JONES,
104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

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MANDEL BROS.
Invite special attention to some
Great Bargains
IN
BLACK SILKS,
Purchased from Auction at 25 per cent below cost of importation.
Splendid Black Silks,
90c., $1.00, $1.15, $1.25, $1.50.
EXTRA HEAVY GROS GRAIN,
$1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00.
Also, a magnificent line of
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
Both Striped, Plain, and Checked, in the newest Shades and Colors, which we are selling from 75c. and upwards.
Walking Jackets.
Just opened, One Thousand, in all shades and colors, at $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, and upwards.
HOSIERY.
Our own importation in Silk Opera Hose, Lisle Thread, Silk Striped, and Flesh-Colored Hose, Plain Colored and Fancy Striped Silk Hose, Balbriggan Hose, together with a complete line of English, German, and French Hose, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Just received,
100 Doz. 3-Button Kid Gloves,
Spring and Summer Shades, only $1.
State and Harrison-sts.,
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CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.
OF BROOME-ST.,
NEW YORK,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Have removed the Manufacturing Branch of their business to their New Factory,
BROADWAY AND FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.,
The largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the country; their down-town warerooms remaining as before, at
Fifth-av. and Fourteenth-st.
With largely increased facilities to insure thoroughness and promptness, and with a determination to maintain the reputation of their productions, they invite a continuance of the public favor which has given them a constantly increasing business during their eighteen years' occupancy of the old Broome-st. establishment.
In addition to the larger vehicles in great variety, we continue to make a specialty of the
"Brewster Wagon,"
The recognized Standard for quality in all weights, for pleasure driving or speeding.

NOTICE.

☞ In order to preserve our identity with the old locality, we shall continue to sign as at foot, that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company, trading in carriages, under a name very similar to our own.
BREWSTER & CO. of BROOME-ST.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS,
Collars,
CUFFS,
AT
WILSON BROS.,
67 & 69 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,
And Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

SHIRTS!
HARRIS SHIRT
ORDER THEM FROM
HARRIS & COBB,
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TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
The three-story brick building, with basement, 40x75 feet, Nos. 32, 34 and 36 North Clinton-st. These premises having light and steam on three sides, with large storage capacity, and containing a steam engine and shafting, are well adapted for manufacturing purposes. They can be rented for a term of years at a moderate rent.
FOR SALE.—A good sprinkling cart, with liberal provisions. Apply to ARTHUR RYERSON, 44 Portland Block, and W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 32 East Washington-st.

DOCK TO RENT
At Bridgeport, formerly occupied by Great Eastern Railroad; 350 feet front; side-tracks from Chicago & Alton Bee Business Chance column. Apply to
E. BRAINARD,
128 Washington-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE.
I will offer, at Public Auction, at my farm, one-half mile south of the Rockford Brick Yards, on C., R. & Q. R. R., my entire stock of Fancy Cows; also, 1 pair of black Carriage Horses, 6 and 8 years old, 16 hands high, weight, 2,400 lbs.; also, a number of single horses, all well broken and good drivers. Terms—6 months on 2 sum, with approved security, at bank interest, if paid when due, but 10 per cent from date of sale if not paid when due.
V. FREDENHAGEN.

Pure Maple Sugar and Syrup,
The genuine article, guaranteed ALL MAPLE, and NO ADULTERATION. For sale by
HAGER & SPIES,
103 and 105 South Water-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against delivering goods to any person in my name or on my account, or delivering any goods at my house, except payment is made in advance of such delivery, as I shall pay no bills contracted after this date.
L. F. PATTISON.
Chicago, March 24, 1874.

NOTICE.

Charles S. Keith is no longer in our employ, and the public are hereby notified not to trust him on our account.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

BEECHER-TILTON.

Meeting of a Special Congregational Council in New York.

Inquiry to Be Made as to the Manner In Which Tilton Left Plymouth Church.

Organization of the Council—Western Delegates Present.

Excitement Among Mr. Beecher's Friends In View of the Proceedings.

The Questions to Be Considered Enumerated in the Call.

Full and Comprehensive History of the Advisory Council.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—New England and the Northwest are the only sections which can be said to be fairly represented in the Congregational Conference. Only twenty churches from the Northwest were invited, but most of these have indicated their interest in the church questions or scandals which have caused the Council to convene by responding favorably. Thus far the following

WESTERN DELEGATES

have appeared:

Detroit—First Church, L. Eddy, D. D., pastor; the Hon. C. J. Walker, layman. Second Church, E. M. Freeland, pastor; Ervin Palmer, Esq., layman.

Chicago—New England Church, L. T. Chamberlain, pastor; the Hon. C. G. Hammond, layman. First Church, Everard P. Goodwin, pastor; the Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., layman; and the Rev. G. M. Boardman, D. D.

Ohio—Oberlin Second Church, H. Mead, D. D., pastor; the Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D., layman; the Rev. O. H. Fairchild, D. D. Columbus, O.—First Church, Robert G. Horchkiss, pastor; Deacon B. D. Hills, layman.

Iowa—The Rev. G. F. Magoun, D. D.

St. Louis—First Church, E. M. Post, D. D., pastor; the Hon. Irwin S. Smith, layman.

Milwaukee—Springvert Church, George T. Ladd, pastor; the Hon. E. D. Holton, layman.

Beloit, Wis.—The Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D.

Ripon, Wis.—The Rev. W. E. Merriman, D. D.

THE QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED

by the Council are:

Can a member of a Congregational Church end his connection by simply absenting himself?

If, while thus absenting himself, he is accused of grossly unchristian conduct, is it in accordance with Congregational usage to withhold the charge and drop his name from the rolls without any reflection on him?

Was the action of Plymouth Church in this regard according to usage, or does it warrant reprehension on the part of the other churches?

What is the duty of other churches in view of this action of Plymouth, in regard to continuing their fellowship with it?

In regard to the resolution of independence declared by Plymouth on Dec. 5, 1873, what action should other churches take to release themselves from the mutually responsible connection they have had with it?

Have the churches calling this Council acted according to the principles of Congregationalism, or have they erred; and if the latter, how?

THE MEETING

of the Congregational Conference to-night was wholly for organization. There was, consequently, little of interest to notice, save the observations of the distinguished delegates. Nevertheless, a large audience, admitted by tickets, was in attendance until a late hour, and the prospects of the Council, if not the first proceedings, create very general and great excitement in religious circles. The feeling is more intense than one as a distance would suppose. It is not, of course, the question of the settlement of minor matters of church discipline which causes this intense interest.

THE TREPIDATION OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH

has been manifest for several days past. The business-meeting on Friday evening was packed in the Beecher interest, and it was painfully evident that every effort and every sacrifice was to be made to prevent any investigation into the charges against Theodore Tilton of scandalizing Beecher. For a church which has so long professed indifference to the action of its fellow-members, independence of their opinion and fellow ship, and indifference to the result of any invest igation of Tilton, the present nervousness of Plymouth Church appears singular. This morning all

THE BEECHER ORGANS,

including the Brooklyn *Eagle*, whose editor is also involved in a scandal; the *Star*, which is edited by Joe Howard, the famous proclams tion-forger and a protege of Beecher's; and the *Sun*, opened simultaneous broadsides of abuse upon Budington and Storrs. One accuses Storrs of drinking wine at table; another, that he has a skeleton in his own church and family, of which exposure is threatened; and it is asserted that there are several such skeletons which ought to be dropped from the roll of Budington's church. Plymouth is evidently

PREPARING FOR A STUBBORN SIEGE.

Private meetings of the church officers were held last evening and this morning in Mr. Beecher's parlors, but the doors were closed, and the subject of the deliberations can only be conjectured. This morning, as early as 9 o'clock, there was an anxious, buzzing crowd in the house, and piles of camp-stools in the hallway were called on to accommodate the numbers attending the mysterious deliberations. On the contrary, the churches calling the Council have been very quiet and dignified, and the preparations for the Conference have gone on systematically and decently. There is general sympathy with Storrs and Budington, which the attacks alinded to have served to increase.

The greater part of

THE MORNING SESSION

was devoted to organization and the consideration of the question of inviting Plymouth Church to a seat in the Conference. It was finally decided that Plymouth Church be invited to appear on the same conditions as others, and to make any statements and answer any questions propounded.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Advisory Council called by the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church and the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, to settle the points of issue in the recent controversy with the Plymouth Church, held its first session this evening in Dr. Budington's church. Of the seventy-nine churches that have been asked to join the Conference, seventy-four have accepted, and sixty-eight of these have each sent their pastor and one other delegate. Six churches will be represented only by their pastors. The Council will also include several Professors and Doctors of Divinity, who will not represent any particular church, and there will be in all about 160 members. The meeting this evening was only for organization, and the Conference will be practically opened to-morrow morning.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey, of New Haven; the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, and the Rev. Dr. Tilman, have written letters

EXPRESSING THEIR REGRET

that on account of sickness they will be unable to be present. The Rev. Dr. Vermilye is in Florida, and the Hon. Henry P. Haven, of Connecticut, on account of pressing business at home, cannot come. No word has been received from the Rev. Dr. George F. Magoun, of Iowa, and he is not expected. These are all representative Congregationalists.

THE MEETING.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The proceedings were opened by the Rev. Dr. Budington, who made a brief address of welcome. He then invoked a blessing on the future workings of the Council, after which he nominated the Rev. Dr. Storrs, President of Amherst College, as temporary Moderator. On motion, the Rev. Dr. Quint was appointed temporary Scribe. Considerable time was then consumed in the reading of the names of pastors and delegates present. In many instances there were two delegates from the same churches and no pastors. It was then resolved to appoint

TWO PERMANENT MODERATORS,

and the Rev. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, was chosen First Moderator, and Charles J. Walker, of Detroit, Second Moderator, after which two Scribes were elected by acclamation,—the Rev. Dr. Quint, of New Bedford, and the Rev. J. G. Meserve, of Brooklyn.

On motion the reading of the letter-missive statements and documents of the Council was dispensed with, and it was resolved to lay the roll-call over until the next meeting. The Moderator then

OPENED THE MEETING

with prayer, after which one of the delegates moved that the letter-missive be read, inasmuch as, without knowing its contents, it was impossible for any delegate to know for what purpose the Council convened.

HERE A LENGTHENED DISCUSSION AROSE,

which resulted in the reading of the missive, particulars of which have already been published.

Prof. Smith then addressed the Council at considerable length. He said the Council had been called for the purpose of advising two churches what action should be taken on a number of questions in dispute, but there was no mention made of Plymouth Church in their character, and the question arose: What was to be done with this church? He would suggest that in all this discussion the greatest kindness should prevail. He would propose a resolution that a committee of the Council be authorized to wait upon the pastor and delegates of the Plymouth Church and invite them to come on the floor of the Council and state their views with regard to the statements contained in the letter-missive statement. The offering of this resolution provoked long debate, in which a majority of the delegates joined. Some argued that the Council possessed no right to go on with its proceedings

UNLESS PLYMOUTH CHURCH WAS REPRESENTED,

while others feared its pastor and delegates would once more positively decline to give any explanation of their conduct. The Rev. Dr. Storrs, who joined in the discussion, briefly explained the various Councils of experts, mutual, ecclesiastical, and advisory. The Council now being held was an advisory one, and merely created for the purpose of advising two churches how to act in a difficulty. He was desirous that the pastor and delegates of Plymouth Church should be

INVITED TO APPEAR ON THE FLOOR,

first, to explain the statements made against them, and, second, to answer any questions the Council might deem necessary to put, so that they might have every opportunity to vindicate themselves. He then offered an amendment to the previous resolution,

GIVING PLYMOUTH CHURCH EVERY ADVANTAGE

that any member of the Council possessed. This caused another long, but good-natured, discussion, which, at half-past 10 o'clock, resulted in the passage of the original resolution, with but a slight modification, after which the Council adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the first business for disposition will be the report of the Committee as to the action of Plymouth Church. There were 119 delegates present, and 48 churches represented.

HISTORY OF THE COUNCIL.

This assemblage is known in Congregationalism as an "Advisory Council," and does not necessarily assume the proportions of a National Council. The Church has frequently held National Councils, the two last being those of 1860, at Boston, and of 1863, at Oberlin, Ohio. Cases such as the one to be brought before this Brooklyn Council are considered local, and such as may be ordinarily disposed of by local action. In order to provide against such local matters being brought before the national assemblies, the Council of Oberlin provided particularly that they shall be brought to the consideration of local Councils, known as "Advisory Councils," to be called by the church or churches locally interested or involved in

THE MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED.

It will be remembered that in October last Theodore Tilton was charged by William F. West, a member of Plymouth Church, "with having circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the Christian character of our pastor and injurious to the reputation of this church." A complaint and specifications were duly prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tilton by the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, under date of Oct. 16, with a request that he would submit his defense or reply thereto on or before Oct. 23 ensuing. Under date of Oct. 20, Mr. Tilton replied, acknowledging the receipt from the Clerk of the Committee of an official paper addressed to him "as a member of Plymouth Church." He replied as follows: "Nearly four years ago I terminated my connection with that Church, and am not now a member thereof. Therefore, the document addressed to me in that capacity I cannot receive. To avoid any seeming discourtesy in returning it herewith, I retain it subject to your direction." Prior to that time, however, a special committee from the church waited on Mr. Tilton in reference to the same matter, when he made answer to them in these words: "I have not for nearly four years been an attendant of Plymouth Church, nor have I considered myself a member of it, and I do not now, nor does the pastor of the church consider me a member, and I do not hold myself amenable to its jurisdiction in any matter whatever." On Friday evening, Oct. 31, a special meeting of Plymouth Church was held, and after consideration of the report of the Examining Committee on the subject, in which report it was resolved that "whereas it thus appears that Theodore Tilton, a member of this church, has abandoned his connection with the church by prolonged absence from all its services and ordinances . . . this committee recommend to the church that the name of Theodore Tilton be dropped from the roll of this church," etc.; the said report was adopted. This action was taken under Rule 7 of the Plymouth Church Manual which provides that "members may be dropped from the roll of the church with or without notice to them, . . . or, in case they have abandoned their connection with the church by prolonged absence or otherwise."

On the 8th of November a committee of the Church of the Pilgrims and a similar committee of the Clinton Avenue Church addressed a

JOINT LETTER

"to the pastor and members of Plymouth Church," in which they recited the facts above stated, and said: "The policy is here, as we understand it, distinctly avowed as having been deliberately adopted and pursued, and as, therefore, proper to be applied to the exciting and prominent case at that moment before the church, of avoiding the thorough investigation of complaints charging members of the church with unchristian conduct, by requesting the accused, if there should seem occasion for the accusation, to withdraw from the church, without censure, in anticipation of such investigation." In support of their action they urged that "such a course, however attractive as avoiding trouble, and giving opportunity to escape such issues as it never is pleasant to encounter, is directly subversive of all true Christian discipline."

The letter concluded by inviting the Plymouth Church congregation to appoint

A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

from its own body to meet this joint committee and reconsider the whole subject, assuring them that this course was not adopted as assuming any authority over Plymouth Church or seeking to invade their prerogatives, but was prompted in the exercise of that fraternal right which always accompanies fraternal obligation, and which was therefore vitally involved in their common fellowship. It also cited as the justification in such mediation the principle as laid down in the Plymouth Church Manual of 1854, that Congregational Churches "may admonish each other in case of heresy, lax discipline, or any scandalous offense," and was signed by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, pastor, and the Committee of the Church of the Pilgrims, and by the Rev. W. Ives Budington, pastor, and the Committee of Clinton Avenue Church.

Under date of Nov. 28,

PLYMOUTH CHURCH REPLIED,

transmitting a report of the consideration of this letter at a special meeting held on Nov. 26, at which it was decided that, inasmuch as the Joint Committee had prejudged the case and threatened a withdrawal of fellowship, they regretted any prospect of inharmonious relations; but, they continued, "the circumstances recited leave us no alternative but to decline the proposed conference. While this church is, in the words of her Manual (Rule 1) 'an independent ecclesiastical body, and in matters of doctrine, order, and discipline amenable to no other organization,' she will nevertheless, in the words of the same Manual (Rule 3) 'extend to other evangelical churches, and receive from them that fellowship, advice, and assistance which the laws of Christ require.' In accordance with these, her immemorial declarations, Plymouth Church is at all times ready to be advised and admonished by sister churches, according to the ancient, approved, Congregational, Christian method, beginning with proper inquiry into facts, and proceeding through successive steps of mutual explanation and discussion, to the final expression of opinion, including, if need be, admonition or censure. But Plymouth Church is not ready to reverse this order, and submit first to censure, secondly to argument, and afterward to a request for the facts."

Notwithstanding this opening of the breach in church fellowship, the joint committees

CAME AGAIN AS MEDIATORS

in a letter addressed to Plymouth Church, and dated Dec 5. In this epistle they asked if they were mistaken in construing the Plymouth Church resolutions as being a final declination of any conference whatever, and stated that they had intended to suggest at the proposed conference of committees to unite with Plymouth Church in calling a properly representative Council of churches, and to submit the whole question to its judgment. The letter closed by expressing the hope that this course would be favorably looked upon.

On Dec. 6, Plymouth Church replied to the effect that, inasmuch as they did not admit the statements of facts in the letter of Nov. 5, nor the allegation of principles held by Plymouth Church, they were not aware of any questions requiring the advice of a Council. If, however, the joint committee desired further light, and would state the points to be submitted to a Council, Plymouth Church would promptly inform them as to its decision. Resolutions of the church were also transmitted affirming its position as an "independent ecclesiastical body, and in matters of doctrine, order, and discipline amenable to no other body."

On Dec. 16 the joint committees replied, transmitting a lengthy letter containing the points to be submitted to the Council. To this, Plymouth Church sent reply, in which it was set forth that the time had now arrived for them to make a statement on their part. Then followed

AN EXPOSITION OF THE PRINCIPLES

on which that church congregation was founded, the letter breathing somewhat of an arrogant spirit in its reference to the peculiar independence which that church had always felt itself warranted in exercising, even as to its recognition of any ex-officio powers in its pastor to preside at any of its meetings whatever, no matter how urvial, unless duly elected so to preside. They also claimed to represent the Congregational polity more truly than any of the two churches calling them to this account, and said that the position of Plymouth Church, deliberately taken at the beginning and never changed, was Congregationalism as they understood it, held it, and were determined to maintain it.

This letter closed all hope of further correspondence. Accordingly, on the 9th of March the two churches issued a "missive letter" to a number of congregations, stating very fully the points in the case, the views entertained by themselves, and the reasons why they desired a Council to be convened. Also submitting the following as

THE POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED:

First—It is in accordance with the order and usage of Congregationalism that a member may terminate his membership in a church by absenting himself from its services and communion? or is a corporate and consenting action on the part of the church necessary to such termination of membership?

Second—During the voluntary absence of a member from the ordinance, if specific charges of grossly unchristian conduct are presented against him by a brother in the church—to which charges he declines to answer—it is in accordance with the order and usage of Congregationalism that the Church shall withhold inquiry as to the alleged withdrawal, and in face of such public assertion of his offenses shall treat him as if still unaccused, dropping his name from its roll "without reflection upon him?"

Third—When such a member is charged with having circulated scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity to the pastor and injurious to the reputation of the church, if he be publicly released, by the church which he confronts, without examination of the case and without any further responsibility to it, has the rule of Christ in 18th Chapter of Matthew, concerning the treatment of the trespassing brother, as commonly administered in Congregational churches, been matured? or is it distinctly disregarded, in a case which called for its careful observance?

Fourth—Was the action of the Plymouth Church, in the case of discipline issued by it Oct. 31, 1873, as presented in the published letter, in accordance with the order and usage of Congregational churches? or was it an apparent departure from these, tending, in the circumstances, to injure and offend other churches in fellowship, and warranting approbation and remonstrance on our part?

Fifth—In view of the aforesaid action of Plymouth Church, and of the fact that this is maintained as in accordance with its customary policy, what is the duty, concerning that church, of the churches calling this Council? Especially, what is their duty in regard to continuing in their fellowship with it?

Sixth—In view of the resolution adopted by the Plymouth Church, Dec. 5, 1873, in which its rules are interpreted publicly and with authority, "as relieving all other churches from responsibility for the doctrine, order, and discipline of this church, and this church from all responsibility for those of other churches," what is the duty, concerning that church, of the churches calling this Council? Especially, what action, if any, should they take to release themselves from the mutually responsible connection with it in which they have stood before the Christian public?

Seventh—Have the churches calling this Council acted, in its judgment, in substantial accordance with the principles of Congregationalism, as set forth in our authorized platforms of polity, in the remonstrances and requests addressed by them to the Plymouth Church? or in what respect, if in any, have they erred toward that church, and departed from these principles, in the representations which they have made to it?

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Printers' Strike at New Orleans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—The trouble between the newspaper proprietors and printers assumes a very stubborn character. The former demand a reduction from 65 to 50 cents per 1,000 ems. The Typographical Union proposed a compromise at 60 cents, which was refused, and that body refuses to go below that point. No papers were issued from the offices of the *Times* and *Picayune* this morning, and those papers will not appear to-morrow. The *Bee* and *Republican* appeared in a rather emaciated condition. The Union, under the Presidency of ex-Mayor Gerard Stith, is a very powerful organization, and at present seems to have the advantage in the fight. The printers to-day issued a paper called the *Daily Bulletin*, and it will appear in good shape to-morrow.

The Eastern Railroad Strikers.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The freightmen of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad who struck for an advance of wages have returned to work at 17½ cents an hour, and the promise of an increase should other companies make an advance.

The Erie Railway Company has resolved not to re-employ any of the men who joined the recent strikers. All the laborers that are wanted are offering now, and their protection at work is guaranteed. The strikers are endeavoring to induce the callers, checkers, and their associates to join them.

THE FLOODS.

Unprecedented Rise in Southern Rivers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 24.—The officers of the Belle Lee, which arrived from New Orleans this morning, says the river below Napoleon is higher than has ever before been known. About twenty-five miles of the Chicot & Pine Bluff Railroad have been swept away. No further breaks are reported, and, while the country adjacent to Chicot, Ark., and Bolivar, Miss., are under water, no great damage is apprehended.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Thomas Ascoro, the private detective who attained an unenviable notoriety in the famous Edith O'Gorman case, the escaped nun case, in San Francisco, died on Monday last.

—The Grange agricultural implement factory, in Plattsmouth, Neb., is turning out fifty cultivators a day.

—The Ontario Legislature is prorogued until the 4th of May next.

—The elevator cases at Cresco, Ia., against Beadle & Silee, brought for wheat destroyed by fire in their elevator, was decided against the elevator, who will appeal to the Supreme Court, where the question will be passed upon. Fifteen thousand dollars are involved.

—Chancellor Turner, of Selma, Ala., has decreed the sale of the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad and all the property of the Company, including 400,000 acres of public land. The decree was on the suit of Johnson & Stewart, Trustees of the first mortgage bondholders.

—The administrators of the estate of the Stelzenreide family, who were murdered near Centreville, Ill., last Thursday night, have offered $1,000 reward, and Gov. Beveridge is expected to add another thousand, for the arrest of the assassins.

—At the election yesterday in Philadelphia for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the following were chosen for the ensuing year: J. Edgar Thompson, Josiah Bacon, W. Morris, John M. Ramsedy, John Scott (Pittsburgh), Alexander J. Derbyshire, Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker (Shortridge), and Henry M. Phillips.

FINANCIAL.

Meeting of New York Business Men to Consider the Finance Question.

Resolutions Adopted Protesting Against Inflation.

Letter from the Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

Congress Transcended Its Authority in Issuing Irredeemable Paper Currency.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The meeting at Cooper Institute this evening to consider the national finances and the questions arising therefrom was largely attended, and would have been even larger if its inefficiency had not been exposed by yesterday's vote in the House. All the seats in the auditorium were taken, and the aisles near the stage were partly filled. William Cullen Bryant presided over the meeting. Among the speakers were Mr. Bryant, A. A. Low, Elliott C. Cowdin, S. B. Chittenden, Edward Atkinson of Boston, George Opdyke, and William Wood. Nearly all the speakers strenuously denounced inflation, and as warmly advocated a speedy return to specie payments. These views of the subject were accepted, and applauded by the majority of those present, and only a few indications of dissent from them were observable. Resolutions similar in tone to the speeches were offered by Mr. Cowdin, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Opdyke's opinions differed materially from those of the other speakers. He said so long as the currency was inflated to no greater extent than $400,000,000, he thought there would be no great danger.

MR. ATKINSON'S SPEECH

was the strongest one of the evening. He was loudest in denouncing inflation, and in approving of specie payments. He denounced Butler in the roundest terms as the originator of the Sanborn and Jayne swindles, and characterized those legal methods of stealing from the nation as among the most dangerous leeches that have ever fastened on the Treasury.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 24.—A mass-meeting of business men of this city was held to-night at the Cooper Institute, to take action on questions of national finance. George Opdyke called the meeting to order, and William Cullen Bryant presided. Resolutions were adopted protesting against any inflation of the currency, and insisting that Congress established free banking or authorized a further issue of National Bank notes the system be based on a solid foundation, and guarded by stringent restrictions; that the law requiring a banking reserve of 25 per cent be maintained, and that one of its fundamental and irrevocable provisions shall be an efficient mode of redemption in coin.

A letter was read from

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,

in which he says it appears very unfortunate that the administration of the national finances should ever have been permitted to become entangled with a business having no proper connection therewith. The collection of revenue and precise disbursement of the funds thus received being the legitimate duties of the Treasury, the power of Congress to deal with the subject is limited to the establishment of the form of coinage and regulating the value thereof.

CONGRESS TRANSCENDED ITS AUTHORITY

when it assumed the right to issue promises to pay money which it did not at the same time provide any means to pay. The Congressional fulmination of legal-tenders was no more than rank absurdity. If a systematic effort to return to a specie basis is steadily carried out by any permanent measures, business will soon begin to assume a steadiness of support which it has not known for years, and which equivocating or false promises never can supply.

Col. Ethan Allan reads a list of Vice-Presidents, comprising a large number of the most prominent business-men of the city.

Addresses were made by Edward Atkinson, of Boston; S. B. Chittenden, George Opdyke, and William Wood.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by a Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., March 24.—Peter Sheets, living about 2 miles northwest of Locke, Ind., was almost instantly killed last night. It is supposed his team became frightened at a passing train, and he was thrown out and his neck broken. He was about 40 years of age and leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

Run Over and Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., March 24.—A man named William Haldridge was run over by a careless driver last evening, and so badly hurt that he died two hours later.

A Singular Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 24.—A fatal accident of a very peculiar nature occurred this morning. James Hiebert, a young man employed at the Enterprise coal mines, stumbled against a table while getting out of bed, and struck his neck on a lamp-globe, severing his jugular vein. He bled to death in five minutes.

THE INDIANS.

A Fight with the Apaches—Trouble in Wyoming.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, states that Maj. Randall had a fight with the Apaches fifteen miles from Florence, and killed eleven Indians and captured thirty women and children. Three soldiers were wounded. Maj. Randall narrowly escaped.

IN WYOMING.

OMAHA, Neb., March 24.—Gen. Ord has received the following:

FORT LARAMIE, Wyoming, March 24.—A man from Cook's ranche, near Scott's Bluff, brings information that Sunday afternoon a party of Indians killed a man near the ranche, and ran off all the horses.

my long and active interest in cheap transportation between your chief commercial metropolis, Chicago, and the seaboard. As preliminary, will you permit me to introduce some facts on this subject.

For years past, the reasons for efforts in that direction on the part of the leading business-men of our city have steadily become the more imperative and controlling. The immense surplus of our prairies, increasing largely every year, and often far exceeding all our means of transit, have enabled shippers by lake and rail to make the most extortionate and outrageous charges for freight. Nor is this any the less burdensome, as will hereafter be shown, because of the attempt is made to conceal its injustice.

The opening of the

ERIE CANAL,

for which the Northwest should never cease to be profoundly grateful to the State of New York, gave the first great impulse to the settlement of the States of the Upper St. Lawrence and Mississippi Valleys. A few years later, the New York Central and the Erie Railways reached Lake Erie, and thence, by extensions of other roads, to Chicago. Could these great thoroughfares have been honestly managed, and only a fair percentage have been charged on their actual cost in cash, the Northwest would have been vastly richer, and, on the score of freights between Lake Michigan and the seaboard, would have no complaints to make. But the magnates who run the Legislature of the State of New York, not having the fear of God before their eyes, nor a particle of honesty in their hearts, ordered the construction of a large number of lateral canals. While, in the forty years of its existence, the Erie canal itself has yielded some $46,000,000 surplus above interest and expenditures,—a million and more a year, much more than its original cost,—these lateral canals have absorbed that million and more. On them the party in power for the time being has quartered a horde of hungry thieves and political bummers, and they insist that the tolls on the main line shall be so adjusted that the West must continue to support them.

THE RAILWAYS.

In process of time, Commodore Vanderbilt, the most grasping and unscrupulous land-pirate known to modern civilization, got control of the New York Central Railroad, and he has watered its stock again and again, till he now taxes the traffic and travel between the East and the West at least 40—more likely 60—per cent on the cost of his road. There seems to be no possible way to abate this horrible extortionist. But the day cannot be distant when he must appear before a Tribunal where even the millions he has managed to filch from the West cannot "buy out the law." Humanity—certainly we of the West—will have no tears to shed at his departure. The Erie Road has fared no better. While controlling it, Jim Fisk and Jay Gould issued perhaps twice as much stock as the road originally cost, and then stole that as well; and its present and future managers must perforce, if possible, so adjust their tolls as to yield 6 to 10 per cent on the nominal value of its stock. The city and the State of New York have consented to—nay, actually legalized—these stupendous frauds upon the commerce and the property of the West. Mark how that "What she has sown that shall she also reap."

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

The rapid extension of railways west from Chicago in the decade between 1850-'60 convinced the shrewd business-men of Chicago that the Erie Canal and our two or three trunk-railways to the seaboard would prove inadequate, even if honestly and energetically managed, to carry our products to the ocean. They wisely fixed upon the lakes and the mighty St. Lawrence as the only route that could be made of sufficient capacity to meet the commercial wants of the West. Accordingly, as early as 1855, our Board of Trade sent a committee to attend a convention at Toronto to take into consideration the importance of constructing a ship-canal from the Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario, and to so enlarge the St. Lawrence canals that vessels of a thousand tons burden might pass freely between the Upper Lakes and tide-water. The Board has been represented in several other Canadian conventions; and in March, 1871, they sent a delegation to the Canadian Parliament, who laid the facts, showing the rapid growth of the Northwest, and the necessities of its vast commerce, before that body. The Committee were most courteously received; and, without claiming any more than is justly due to the efforts and the sagacity of our Board of Trade, in keeping these facts before the Dominion Government and people, they are now engaged in the work of enlarging the Welland and the St. Lawrence Canals to a capacity for vessels of 1,000 tons burden. It is with the greatest satisfaction that I state that this great highway for the commerce of the Northwest is to be completed within the next three years. It is scarcely possible to estimate the value of this improvement to all our people; for all who understand the subject know that it will reduce the price of freights between Chicago and tide-water nearly, if not quite, one-half. A saving of 10 cents per bushel would add to the value of the grain alone shipped from Chicago last year more than $8,000,000; and of 5 cents, nearly $5,500,000. It will surely add much more than that. New York has heard of this, and recently her State Comptroller, has given the Legislature

OFFICIAL NOTICE

of the impending danger. He states that, when the Canadian canals are enlarged, the freight between Chicago and Montreal will be $3.50 per ton, or about 10 cents per bushel. The average rate by the lakes and canal between Chicago and New York, for the last seven years, has been $7 per ton, or about 20 cents per bushel. The enlargement of the Erie Canal, the reduction of its tolls to the actual cost of repairs and management, and the driving out of the vampires on the lateral canals, who steal and consume the million surplus produced every year by the main line, are an imperative necessity if New York would retain the grain-trade of the West. But it won't do. The foreign grain-trade of the Lakes is as sure to go down the St. Lawrence, as the sun of the year of grace 1877 is to bless the earth with his presence. With the grain-trade, much of the other export and import traffic will surely go. But this is not all.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILWAY

will be finished to Chicago this year. It reaches the city now over two other lines, and is bringing freight from Boston to Chicago for 30 cents per hundred,—some 50 per cent cheaper than by other routes. It has transported 3,000,000 of bushels of grain to the seaboard last year, without the shrinkage of more than a bushel per car; while, by New York, the loss—but another name for stealing—is five. The freight last week to Baltimore was 21 cents per bushel, while to New York it was 27. The distance to Baltimore is 150 miles shorter than it is to New York. The Road has been built for cash as cheaply as possible, and all its officers require is a fair dividend on that cost. No infamous Vanderbilt has ever been permitted to water its stock, and no Jim Fisks and Jay Goulds to steal its capital and its earnings. Hence, with the Lakes and the St. Lawrence on one side, capable of passing vessels of 1,000 tons burden, thereby reducing the freight on a bushel of grain to tide-water to 10 or 12 cents, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railway on the other,—a road built for cash, and managed in the most economical manner, New York, before five years shall have passed away will feel deeply, in all departments of her trade, the paralyzing effect of the wickedness which her railway-managers and legislators have practiced. It may seem like presumption, but I declare here and now, my firm conviction that within that time her rule, not to say monopoly, of the commerce of this continent, will have waned, and in a generation passed away forever. She may retain her pride, her vast wealth, and, sad to say, her dishonesty and extortion, for many years; but, while God is just, in spite of the efforts made to gloss them over by legal enactments, she cannot escape the punishment due to her crimes.

WATER-LINES.

And now, with the prospect, sure to be realized, of low freights between Lake Michigan and the seaboard,—the "good time coming,"—for which, if our Canadian friends do not fail us, we have to labor and wait only three short years, it is well that our business men, and especially our Board of Trade, turn their attention westward, to see what relief can be found in that direction. A great deal has been written about the ability of railways to compete with water transportation; but, if they can, they certainly take unwarrantable advantages when not forced to low rates by the competition of water-lines of transit. The report of the Board of Trade for 1873 shows that the price of freight on a bushel of wheat, all rail, between Chicago and New York, from the 1st of January to April 12, was 39 cents. The rate steadily settled till, between May 21 and Sept. 4, it was 27 cents. During the latter period, by lake and canal, the average was about 20 cents. The fact is evident, that, during the season of active navigation, all-rail freights were forced down about 12 cents by the competition of water-transit. This saving added hundreds of thousands of dollars to the wealth of our producing classes, and shows the value of the competition of the lakes and canal with the railways.

The Hon. L. D. Whiting, in an elaborate speech before the Illinois Constitutional Convention, in 1870, showed, from actual figures, based upon the tonnage passing through the Erie Canal, and the relative cost of freights by canal and railway, that, in the years 1865-6, and 7, $42,221,000 was saved to the public by the canal. His estimate that one-tenth of this tonnage came from Illinois is certainly within the mark. That would give to our State a saving of more than $4,000,000 in three years, or $1,333,000 per year. Mr. Whiting might have added that, had not the tolls been kept so high, that a million of surplus was realized to support the political hacks who sit at their ease watching the worthless lateral canals, the saving to Illinois would have been at least two millions per year instead of one. And, besides, it should not be forgotten that, had it not been for the competition of the canal, Vanderbilt and his co-conspirators would have taxed the life entirely out of the commerce of the West.

Take an illustration from our own canal. Daniel C. Jenne, Esq., Chief-Engineer of the Illinois River Improvement, in his report dated Dec. 1, 1870, states that the freight on corn per bushel, from Henry to Chicago, 130 miles, was 5 cents, and for wheat 6 cents. The rate by rail was 7, and nearly 2.10 for corn, and 12.4 for wheat. The Railway Commissioners have put down these rates; but there is still from 3 to 4 cents in favor of the water-route. The railway-freight on a bushel of wheat from St. Paul to Chicago is now (March 20), 21 to 22 cents. The competition by river and lake, after the Mississippi and Lake Superior open, may reduce it 3 to 5 cents. All experience and comparisons are at fault, if, by the Mississippi and this canal, were it completed, the rates could not be materially reduced. In good stages of water, when a single steamer can tow barges containing tens of thousands of bushels, the freight by this route could, beyond a question, be reduced to 12, possibly to 10 cents, and probably even below that. I have not been able, while preparing this address, to get at the survey and estimates for this canal, and hence must leave the discussion of that part of the subject to others; but that it will greatly lessen the price of freights on the products of all the territory bordering on the Mississippi, above Burlington, there cannot be a particle of doubt. That it will, therefore, add largely to the wealth and the prosperity of the people who dwell there, is equally evident.

THEIR PRODUCTS.

The figures of the United States census for 1869 are now far below the real facts; but let us examine them as the best we have at hand. The wheat produced in the four States to be benefited by this canal was as follows:

	Bushels.
Iowa	29,435,692
Minnesota	18,863,273
Wisconsin	25,606,344
Illinois	30,128,405
Total	104,033,714

If we estimate that three-quarters of what is produced in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin is used for home consumption, or seeks a market through other channels, and add to the other quarter one-twentieth of what is produced in Illinois,—not an over-estimate, it is believed, for the counties bordering on the canal and the Mississippi,—we shall have at least 20,000,000 bushels of wheat the freight on which would be favorably affected by the competition of this canal. In the matter of corn, leave out Minnesota, for it produces very little, and add one-eighth of what was produced in Wisconsin and Iowa, and one-fortieth of what was raised in Illinois,—the largest corn districts are south of the line of this canal,—and we have about 14,000,000 bushels of corn whose freight would be affected by this thoroughfare. Suppose the benefit to the farmer is only 5 cents per bushel; that would put into the pockets of the producers of these two cereals, in the States named, $1,700,000 every year for all time to come after the canal is finished. It will do much more than that, for it would lessen the price of freights in a corresponding ratio on all the lines competing for the transport of whatever of the other three-fourths of the crop might not be left over for home-consumption.

I have seen the cost of the canal stated at $4,800,000. It will be admitted from the above facts that its value to the people benefited by it would yield a very large percentage on that figure.

I might take the ratio of the

INCREASE OF POPULATION

in six Northwestern States, and show, by comparisons which I fancy you would all accept, that, in the year of grace 1900, there will be at least 20,000,000 people living between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains. The same facts and reasonings would seem to promise Chicago, in 1880, a population of 800,000. It may, probably will, fall short of that; but I will say that she, and the Northwest as well, has always far outstripped any estimate which I, or any one else, ever dared to make of her progress. So the facts in regard to the increase of other farming, and also of manufactured products; of our railway-extensions; of the number of acres brought under cultivation in every decade—all show the rapid growth of the Northwest, and, by consequence, of the necessity for the construction of this canal. It has been well said, that it will do for the States bordering on the Upper Mississippi, and for Chicago, what the Erie Canal did for the States surrounding the lakes, and for the City of New York.

HOW IS THE CANAL TO BE BUILT?

As to the means to build the canal, and the source from which they can be obtained, I have no definite opinions to give. I may suggest, however, that, when once our farmers—Grangers, if you please—become fully convinced of its necessity, they will not be long in finding the means to build it. Who now, in the State or the Nation, can doubt the wisdom of those who built, and the necessity for, the Erie and the Illinois & Michigan Canals? If we now ask Congress to construct this canal, and demonstrate ever so clearly its necessity, to connect the Mississippi—the great North and South artery for the commerce of half the continent—with the Lakes and the St. Lawrence, equally—aye, more—valuable as an East and West thoroughfare for that commerce, a whole horde of infamous schemes to build canals over the tops of the Allegheny Mountains and elsewhere will be tacked on to it, so that millions for swindling projects must be sanctioned, or we must defeat ours with them. Well, you will, I think, authorize me to give notice to those complacent gentlemen in Washington, who shut their eyes while the Nation is robbed on every hand, that this thing must stop, if not now, surely after the census of 1880 has done its work. The West will then send honest men enough to Congress to legislate for the good of the entire Nation, and to pass or reject every measure on its own intrinsic merits. It will speak to our rulers—the word servant has long since become obsolete—in language not to be misunderstood. Our millions of producers will demand the means of cheap transportation; and they will get it. To get their votes public men will be only too glad to build this canal broad and deep, and to lay down on its towpath a narrow-gauge railway, where a single iron horse can march gaily on, with a dozen barges in the rear, laden with a hundred thousand bushels of golden grain, gathered from the rich fields of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. As compared with the benefits it would scatter broadcast over the land, the cost of this canal is a mere bagatelle, as I firmly believe the construction of it will abundantly prove. All who have examined the subject carefully, I have no doubt, are convinced that it should be built at the earliest day possible.

And now, will you permit me to say, in conclusion, that, in my judgment, we are here for a patriotic, a

NOBLE PURPOSE.

Be it ours to devise wisely and well for the millions who are to succeed us. To reduce the freight on the products of their farms by a single cent per bushel or per hundred, will add that much—in the aggregate, an immense sum—to their means for intellectual, social, and moral improvement. With it they will build school-houses, and churches, and colleges, and have the means to promote their highest culture; while, if left at the mercy of sharks like Vanderbilt, they may plod on in poverty forever. That is not to be their fate. The Creator reserved the great Northwest for an intelligent, a free, and a happy people—a people who, knowing their rights, commercial as well as political and religious, dare to maintain them. That they will carry this and all other works needed for their prosperity and progress to a triumphant conclusion, he that can doubt knows nothing whatever of the character of the people to whom God has committed the destinies of the Northwest.

BUSINESS CONTINUED.

Mr. J. C. Dore, of Chicago, being called upon, spoke at some length upon the importance of the Rock Island & Hennepin Canal, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the Illinois River Improvement. The Committee on

CREDENTIALS

then reported that they could obtain credentials from only about forty delegations, containing about 650 names; but that they would recommend that all delegates present who sympathized with the objects of the Convention be admitted as delegates. The report was adopted. The following were

THE DELEGATIONS AND THE NUMBER IN EACH:

Big Rock Grange, Scott County, Ia., 2; Moline, 50; Pleasant Valley Grange, 3; Buckingham Grange, Ia., 5; Putnam County, 40; Atkinson Grange, 2; Davenport Board of Trade, 7; Ottawa Business Men's Association, 1; Hampton Grange, 11; Illinois Canal Commissioners, 3; Sheffield, 4; Wyanet Grange, 2; Port Byron, 1; Farmers' Association of Henry County, 11; Tiskelwa, 20; Grange No. 74, Henry County, 10; Farmers' Club of Annawan, 1; Rock Island Farmers' Association, 5; Farmers' Association of Arion, 2; Pomona Grange No. 203, 1; Peoria Board of Trade, 9; Munson Grange, 2; Board of Supervisors of Rock Island County, 11; Grange of Scott County, Ia., 3; Cordova Grange, 2; Chicago Lumberman's Board of Trade, 5; Bluff Grange, 2; Prairie Union Grange, 3; Putnam County Farmers' Club, 2; Peoria, 16; Muscatine, 4; Davenport Academy of Science, 2; Annawan, 14; Cordova, 7; Dubuque, 2; Whiteside County, 45; Sterling, 25; Rock Falls, 10; Lyndon, 15; the mercantile interest of Sterling, 31; the mercantile interest of Lyndon, 14; Chicago Board of Trade, 9; Geneseo Grange, 10; Coe Centre Grange, 3; Farmers' and Workingmen's Association of Coal Valley, 3; Atkinson, 3; Utica Grange, 2; Lee County, 70; Geneseo, 102; Peoria City Council, 9; Milan, 16, and Iowa County Grange, 1.

MORE TALK.

Mr. Dunham, of Henry, spoke a few minutes, recommending that the canal be built by private enterprise if the Government would not do it.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

then read their report, as follows:

WHEREAS, The question of cheapening the cost of transportation of the products of the country has come to be considered, and is now universally regarded, both by the producers and consumers, as second to no other question before the people; and,

WHEREAS, This Convention, composed of representatives from the agricultural, mercantile, and manufacturing interests of the Northwestern States, has been convened to consider this important question; therefore,

Resolved, That we believe the time has come when the Government of the United States, in the discharge of its duties to the people, under the power expressly conferred upon it by the Constitution, should declare its purpose to assume such supervision and control over all branches of inter-State Commerce as will secure to the people of the whole country relief from all unnecessary burdens imposed, either by existing monopolies, or by those that may be established, with comparatively little cost.

Resolved, That the expression of popular opinion heretofore given, demanding a completed communication by canal between the waters of the Upper Mississippi River, the Illinois River, and the Lakes, as these expressions were severally made at the Conventions of 1865, held at Geneseo and at Rock Island, and as authoritatively placed on record by the respective memorialists to Congress of the Tenth General Assembly of Iowa, the Legislature of Illinois, the City Council of Davenport and Rock Island, and other cities in Iowa and Illinois ought not to have remained unnoticed and neglected so long by the National Government, and should now be promptly considered, respected, and complied with.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, the construction of a canal of sufficient capacity for commercial purposes from the Mississippi River at or above Rock Island to the Illinois River at or near Hennepin would tend more effectually to the solution of the question of cheap transportation for those States bordering upon the Mississippi River above Rock Island than any projected work involving a similar amount of money, and is imperatively demanded by the necessities of the producer of the Northwest as well as the consumer in the Eastern States or in foreign lands.

Resolved, That while this Convention especially indorse and urge upon the attention of the United States Government the construction of the work herein named, we would also urge upon it any and all inter-State improvements that are feasible, and the completion of which will not involve an expenditure disproportionate to the prospective benefits, among which we recognize as prominent the improvement of the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers, and the control by the General Government of the railroads engaged in inter-State traffic.

Resolved, That we urge upon the people of Illinois that they cede to the General Government the entire control of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Illinois River, to be improved and forever maintained as navigable highways for the benefit of the nation, provided this should be necessary in order to secure prompt and efficient action by the General Government in prosecuting the work especially indicated by this Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention appoint a committee of thirteen whose duty it shall be to memorialize Congress in accordance with the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the bill now pending before Congress introduced by the Hon. J. B. Hawley, to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan, the Illinois, Mississippi, and Rock Rivers, meets with our hearty approval; and we cheerfully unite in recommending our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to aid in the passage of this act.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of securing water competition to the seaboard, as well as competition with corporate monopolies, we are in favor of the speedy improvement of the Mississippi River, and the construction, if necessary, of a ship canal at its mouth.

A motion being made to adopt the resolutions, Judge Waite, of Henry, offered an amendment that the resolutions be taken up and acted upon separately; and, there being no objections, it was so ordered.

THE FIRST RESOLUTION

having been read, Mr. Jones, of Quincy, advocated the adoption of all the resolutions, and particularly the one just read.

Mr. Monroe, of Dubuque, said that he was strongly opposed to the resolution. He then proceeded with a very long and rambling speech which had little relevance to the question.

Mr. Kilgore, of Whiteside, moved as a substitute that it be adopted as the sense of the Convention, that any system of great internal improvements by the General Government was highly dangerous to the interests and liberties of the country.

A motion to limit speeches to two minutes was carried, and the amendment was then laid upon the table.

The second and third resolutions were adopted after another speech from Mr. Monroe.

THE FOURTH RESOLUTION

having been read, Mr. Wright moved to amend it by including the Rock River. Various other amendments were made, ironically, to include the Elkhorn, Green, and Ohio rivers, and the amendments having all been laid on the table, the resolution was adopted.

THE FIFTH RESOLUTION

was the subject of a very long and rambling series of remarks, which were little to the point, and uninteresting. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost, and it was adopted.

The sixth resolution was adopted without debate.

Mr. Uhl, of Dixon, offered the seventh resolution.

Mr. Miles Henry, of Whiteside, opposed the resolution for the reason that it contemplated making the terminus of the canal at Rock Island. His delegation came to the Convention for the purpose of obtaining cheap transportation; for that they would vote, for that they would work, and for that they would spend their money. He was not opposed to a canal, but

HE WAS OPPOSED TO THIS CANAL,

which would deprive the people of the Rock River of their means of livelihood. To them it meant deprivation, to them it meant hardship, to them it meant poverty. He was in favor of cheap transportation, but what transportation could be cheaper than a project which would bring the consumer to the producer's door. The continuance of the manufactories on the Rock River would give a market right there, but if these manufacturing establishments were crushed out, the farmers would be as great sufferers as any one.

Mr. Utley introduced Mr. Uhl, of Dixon, as one of the largest owners of water-power on Rock River—a miller who paid $60,000 yearly for freight. Mr. Uhl said that if the canal-feeder would trouble Sterling so much, it would equally interfere with Dixon, inasmuch as the feeder was to be taken from above Dixon as well. He held that no one had a legal right to

INTERFERE WITH A NAVIGABLE RIVER,

and Rock River had been declared a navigable river by Congress.

Mr. Henry wished to know if the Rock River was a navigable stream, why the Dixon people had put a dam to stop navigation.

Mr. Uhl brought down the House by replying that they had simply gone under the supposition that the Government was a little mistaken about the navigability of the river. At least, the dams had never been troubled by steamers. They had taken the liberty of putting dams across the river without molestation; but he held that they had no right because of a fortunate location to oppose others less fortunately situated, and, if the canal stopped the water-power of every mill-burr on the river, it would be

BETTER FOR THE WHOLE NORTHWEST.

Mr. Utley then spoke. He quoted Col. Low, the engineer who had surveyed the canal route, as his authority for the statement that the feeder would take off only one-nineteenth of the water; but, even if it took off one-third as claimed, he thought they would be better off with this cheap route than they would with all the water power, but without the cheap transportation. Mr. Randolph hoped the Convention would be harmonious and not go into details which merely advocated the interests of this or that section. The resolution offered by Mr. Uhl was finally adopted by a large majority, and the Convention elected the President, James M. Allen, to be Chairman of the Committee of Thirteen provided for by that resolution.

Mr. Snyder presented a resolution calling upon Congress to improve

THE RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The motion was laid upon the table by a large vote, which moved Mr. Snyder to remark that he was glad they had killed the resolution. He had heard that Chicago was opposed to the improvement of the Mississippi, and now he knew it.

The preamble was then adopted.

A gentleman from Minneapolis was given the floor for a few minutes, and he proceeded to criticise the action of the Convention in refusing to recommend the improvement of the Mississippi.

Gov. Bross replied to the previous speaker, saying that, on the contrary, Chicago was always in favor of improving the Mississippi, but he would call attention to the fact that the Government was already expending thousands of dollars upon that work, and he thought it was the sense of the Convention and of Chicago that Congress be thanked for what had been done, and petitioned to do more. [Applause.]

Mr Potter, of Davenport, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing water competition to the seaboard, as well as competition with corporate monopolies, we are in favor of the speedy improvement of the Mississippi River, and the construction, if necessary, of a ship canal at its mouth.

Mr. Potter advocated competition of every description as called for by his resolution.

Mr. Snyder again made an attack upon Chicago, as having always opposed the improvement of the Mississippi River.

Messrs. Randolph and Dore spoke briefly, to show that at the various meetings of the National Board of Trade, Chicago men had invariably advocated that improvement.

Various absurd substitutes were offered and declared out of order, and a motion to lay Mr. Potter's resolution on the table was voted down. Mr. Potter's resolution was finally lost—two calls being necessary to obtain a decided vote.

The following were appointed

THE COMMITTEE TO MEMORIALIZE CONGRESS:

James M. Allan, of Geneseo; Waldo M. Potter, of Davenport; Calvin D. Truesdale, of Rock Island; Charles Atkinson, of Moline; L. D. Whiting, of Tiskilwa; James L. Camp, of Dixon; W. H. Wells, of Peoria; F. D. Brewster, of Peru; William Reddick, of Ottawa; John Mahen, of Muscatine; A. B. Smedley, of Cresco; and D. B. Sears, of Rock Island.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman will become a resident of Albany, N. Y., on his return from Europe next October.

—Lady Houghton, whose death, after a short illness, at Frystone Hall, Yorkshire, England, is announced by the last English papers, was the wife of Lord Houghton, formerly Mr. Monckton Milnes, a great friend of Americans, and especially of our late Minister—Mr. Adams.

—Col. Oliver P. Robie, who committed suicide in San Francisco last week, was an officer of Ohio cavalry in the War, and subsequently in the San Francisco Custom-House.

—It occurs to us to inquire whether the literary executors of Senator Sumner will not soon favor the public by publishing the speech—which was carefully prepared, and even printed, but held in reserve by the Senator—reviewing the administration of the State Department under Mr. Fish and John C. Bancroft Davis.—*New York Evening Post.*

—On Wednesday of last week a school-mistress in Fairfield township undertook to chastise one of her pupils, a boy about 15 years of age. The boy made a fierce resistance, and the tide of conflict began to set in against the female disciplinarian. Gathering a heavy chair which was near, she lifted it high over her head, and, with a sweeping "master stroke," brought it down on the devoted head of the recalcitrant student, settling his resistance and his earthly existence at a single blow.—*Eldora (Iowa) Ledger.*

—The Savannah *News* says that a franchise recently granted by the Legislature of Georgia to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Col. P. H. Raiford opens to the market not less than 2,000 square miles of superior yellow pine timber, now wholly untouched by the ax. The region covered is the Okeefinokee plateau, which is to be connected with the St. Mary's River by a system of small and cheap canals.

—King Sarbro, the Japanese rope-walker, was making his ascension from the stage to the gallery on a single rope at the Howard Athenæum on Wednesday evening, and had proceeded about two-thirds the way when he lost his foothold and fell. Fortunately he had presence of mind enough to catch the rope with both hands, and lowered himself to the stage hand-over-hand. When he slipped he was some twenty-feet above the heads of the audience in the parquet. The cause of the fall was the slippery condition of the rope, which had been coiled up in the gallery, and had been spit upon.—*Boston Advertiser.*

SPRINGFIELD.

Hesing Working Hard for His Anti-Dixon Bill.

Report of the Printing Committee on the State Binding Contracts.

Much Miscellaneous Business Transacted by the Legislature.

The Bill to Prevent the Licensing of Prostitution Likely to Pass.

Proposed Bill to Meet the Financial Necessities of Chicago.

The Railroad Police Bill Favorably Reported from Conference Committee.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MR. HESING TO THE FRONT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—Mr. Hesing, not feeling that he could remain in Chicago while Dixon presided in the Council, ran away Monday night and arrived here this morning to ascertain why the Legislature did not hurry up and pass the Mayor's bill, so as to unseat Dixon and reinstate Colvin. He brought with him Mr. H. E. Goodell, to operate on the Democrats, Goodell having been of that political faith before he joined Mr. Hesing. In the morning Williamson was against the bill, but Hesing took him out to the Post-Office and

TALKED TO HIM TILL HE CAVED,

and will probably vote as Mr. Hesing directs, with the vain hope that Congress may follow. Dow, the leonine Dow, is believed to have wilted; that is the rumor to-night. Congress again. Hesing went for Reynolds, and Reynolds hardly knows which end of him is uppermost. He will obey the Boss. Thompson is absent, and so is Waite. McGrath and Kehoe are for the bill. The former says he can get thirty-four votes to put it through with the emergency clause, and Kehoe

CLAIMS TO CONTROL TWENTY-FIVE VOTES

for it; but whether they are in addition to McGrath's thirty-four votes, he does not state. The two boys have been taking lessons in figures from the Boss, and will soon be able to make twenty out of fourteen.

Goodell was wrestling with the Democrats all day, and Hesing kept his eye on Dow, Reynolds, and Williamson. They intended calling up the bill, which is on third reading, in the afternoon, but McGrath and Kehoe could not agree on how many votes they had, McGrath insisting on 34 and Kehoe on 27. They added them together, subtracted, multiplied, and divided them crosswise, extracted the square root, and to-night Hesing is busy extracting the cube root.

THEY SWEAR THEY WILL CARRY THE BILL

in the Senate to-morrow, and send it to the House, where Hesing and Goodell did some missionary work to-day. The People's party does not hang together in the House any more than in the Council, and the traitors who won't vote for the bill are Halpin, Peltzer, Kann, Condon, Wayman, and Booth. At least one-half the Cook County troupe in the House are

AGAINST THE BILL

and the Boss. A bill sincerely offered giving the Mayor the powers conferred by the old bill might pass, but this abortion, intended solely to gratify Mr. Hesing by unseating Mr. Dixon, will not pass this General Assembly.

THE SIGHT OF HESING ON THE FLOOR

lost the bill votes. Country members don't care at the sight of him, and they are indignant at the way in which he insulted the crusading ladies this afternoon. They say he may run Chicago, but he can't run the State. He can intimidate only servile office-seekers from Chicago, who stand in awe of the German vote, and of the man who claims to carry it in his breeches-pocket.

THE BINDING FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—The Committee on Printing, by Mr. Barkley, reported concerning the investigation into the public binding at great length. The main points of the report are that a majority of the Committee find the binding under the contract has been well done, except where reports have been sewed and glued, instead of being stitched; that work outside the contract, while it is done for less than it was ever done for the State, costs more than twice what it is really worth. The majority agree that, considering the low rates which the contractor gets, the entire contract is not unreasonable.

JUDGE BRADWELL'S REPORT.

This whitewashing conclusion was signed by all the Committee, except Judge Bradwell, who reports as a minority that the binding is not done in a substantial manner; that a large number of volume were bound in cloth at an extravagant price, without the warrant of law, but by order of the Printing Commissioners; that this extra binding, which should be done at from 15 to 25 cents a volume, is paid for by the Commissioners at 58 cents, making a difference on the 19,300 volumes so bound of $6,369 to which the binder was not entitled; that the binder should be paid a reasonable price, but the Commissioners had no power to bind the State to pay a higher rate; that the maximum price fixed in the bill reported by the Printing Committee and passed by the House for the same class of binding was 30 cents; that the minority of the Committee could not agree with the majority on allowing the binder three times too much for that class of binding; and that the Commissioners should be instructed by joint-resolution not to allow more than 25 cents a volume. Both reports were ordered printed.

COOK COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—Mr. Dow introduced a bill to amend the law entitled an act to enable counties, cities, towns, and townships to cancel outstanding bonds and other evidences of indebtedness, and issue new bonds therefor. This is intended to meet the case of Chicago, which has $95,000 of water bonds soon falling due, and which cannot be paid, so the authorities desire to issue other bonds in their stead without submitting the proposition to a vote of the people.

INVESTING SURPLUS FUNDS OF CITIES.

Mr. Holden, ex-Tax Commissioner, is here in the interest of the Elgin Insane Asylum extra appropriation. He is also anxious to have the bill prepared by Comptroller Hayes passed. This bill, as already explained in these dispatches, proposes to invest the surplus funds in the City Treasury in United States and other interest-bearing bonds. The Committee to which it was referred has not reported it, and it is not likely any action will be taken on it unless it comes from the Senate within a day or two.

SQUELCHING MILLER, SHERIDAN & CO.

McGrath's bill to prevent licensing houses of ill-fame got 38 votes in the Senate to 1 against it,—Voris. It will probably pass the House.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—The House ordered the bill compelling insurance companies to pay the face of policies to a third reading. It got 71 votes.

BILLS SIGNED.

The Governor signed bills relative to property conveyed to the State in trust for charitable purposes; revising the laws relating to the Supreme Court; the railroad quo warranto bill; revising the law on slander and libel; revising the law in relation to toll-bridges; amending the law relating to guardians and wards; appropriating $1,600 to hang lock-gates on the Little Wabash; revising the law relating to paupers; changing the time for holding courts in Shelby County from the first to the fourth Tuesday in May.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate passed House bills reorganizing State agricultural societies without the amendment recognizing union fairs, amending the Road law in counties not under township organization, and enabling cities and villages to regulate and license ferries.

The House passed the Senate husband and wife bill by close scratching, and the Senate bill appropriating $7,646 for binding the two first volumes of the Geological Reports. The House passed its own bills revising the law relating to the Illinois & Michigan Canal, providing for recording reports of sales made by masters in Chancery and special commissioners, and Lane's bill correcting errors in the Jury law.

The Senate passed bills to further provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly; relating to Attorneys General and State's Attorneys, and permitting Lawrence County to acquire title to certain lands.

THE RAILROAD POLICE BILL.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Railroad Police bill, and receded from their amendments, in which the House refused to concur. So the bill will become a law.

REGISTRY.

The bill providing for registry at general elections only, passed the Senate, and will go through the House.

STATE CONTRACTS.

The House passed the bill regulating the mode of letting State contracts, including printing.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

The Senate passed McPherran's bill amending the eighth section of the Railroad law so that schedules hereafter, as well as those heretofore, made by the Commissioners shall be *prima facie* evidence of reasonableness.

THE STATE LIQUOR LAW.

The Revision License bill passed the Senate—yeas, 28; nays, 11, all the Cook County members present. Dow, Reynolds, Williamson, Kehoe, and McGrath voted nay. They could not do anything else, with Mr. Hesing on the floor. The bill revises the State Liquor law, but makes no important change.

THE REPEALING BILL.

Ray tried to get a special committee to examine the Repealing bill, but the House decided to leave the responsibility with the Judiciary Committee. In the debate it was charged that only Hay, of the Revision Committee, was attending to his duty, Rountree and Dunham having been absent several days, though they tried hard enough to get on the Committee.

THE LISTING OF PROPERTY.

Sanford's Senate bill requiring persons to swear to the value of property listed for taxation passed the Senate.

PUBLISHING THE STATUTES.

The Senate passed the bill providing for publishing the statutes, with Hurd as editor, and the House ordered it to second reading without reference.

THE GAS BILL.

Kehoe's bill regulating the price of gas, which was amended in the House so as to make it applicable to all cities, came up in the Senate for concurrence, when Mr. Steele denounced it as an infamous scheme, intended for blackmailing purposes. It was referred to the Municipal Committee, and it is not likely the Senate will concur or the House recede.

A bill substituting a Supervisor for the Board of Charities, passed by the House, will be reported to the Senate with a motion to table. It can hardly pass.

STATE CONTRACT BILL.

The House, having passed the State Contract bill without an enacting clause, recalled it for the Senate to put a head on it.

CORNERED AT LAST.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate Convicted as "an Untruthful Sheet."

From The Chicago Tribune, March 19.

The editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* has been backing step by step to the edge of a precipice, and has now made his final stand. We propose to back him over it. After acknowledging that he was *misinformed* in regard to the Rev. Arthur Mitchell's alleged interview with the editor of THE TRIBUNE (but insisting that he was *informed* so and so, and that he can prove it by three witnesses), he goes on to say:

Very well, so far, gentlemen; but, though our former information may not be just exactly correct in all its terms, perhaps its substance is correct.

We now respectfully ask whether Mr. White has not received a protest, remonstrance, or deprecation, official or otherwise, from the officers or pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, against the indecency of his paper; and whether that editor did not, to them or him, promise reformation.

We have no right, save our persistent purpose to not let anybody crawl out through too small a knothole, to ask this question; but we predict that nobody who knows will say "No."

The public will understand that THE TRIBUNE is unwilling to have it shown that strong Presbyterian protest has actually vindicated our criticism of the indecent contents of that paper. THE TRIBUNE is actually quite clean these days, and we are now laboring to keep the editor frank and unquibblingly truthful, so the paper will not be in such danger of backsliding.

We answer that Mr. White has *not* "received a protest, remonstrance, or deprecation, official or otherwise, from the officers or pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, against the indecency of his paper." *We further state that we don't believe the editor of the Advocate was ever so informed by anybody.* We demand that he name his informant or forever after hold his peace.

From the Northwestern Christian Advocate, March 25.

One peculiarity of Horace Greeley's is also ours. We do not allude to his often-expressed contempt for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, but his tendency to over-pity all his vanquished opponents. The Chicago *Post and Mail*, in its issue of March 21, alludes to our arraignment of THE TRIBUNE for its often-indecent contents, and sketches the progress of the debate between us and that reprehensible sheet. Readers have noticed our most recent efforts to so express the fact that the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, has remonstrated with Chief-Editor White that the verbal gymnast could not truthfully longer deny the point. The value of the point lies in the sanction it gives to our criticisms. We confess to somewhat of pain when the *Post* discover that the case warrants the following confident assertions:

The *Post and Mail* has undeniable evidence as to who told the lie. What the *Northwestern Advocate* said has been amply sustained and, though Mr. White may deny or palliate, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell will not, and does not, deny that, after THE TRIBUNE's article on "Yokefellows," he wrote to Mr. White a letter deprecating the article, and urging him to use more caution in dictating the policy of that sheet. Nor can Mr. White deny, truly, that he tried to throw the blame elsewhere; and that, failing in his attempt to do so, and knowing the feeling against him, he withdrew from the church.

THE TRIBUNE has been charged, by a religious paper, with gross indecency. Its editor has been charged with being admonished therefor by his pastor. A strong feeling of indignation in the church has also been alleged. On account of this feeling the editor of THE TRIBUNE had to leave the First Presbyterian Church. All of which charges can be most unmistakably proven. It is an easy matter, now, for the general public to see who has done the lying.

To use THE TRIBUNE's favorite expression when piously "denouncing the religious press," we are forced to believe that paper a (Horace) Whited sepulchre. Nothing in the world, of course, warrants our quotation from the *Post* save THE TRIBUNE's demand that we give some authority for our charges or "hold our peace." We could not hold. The *New Covenant*, Universalist organ, desiring to save also THE TRIBUNE, indorses THE TRIBUNE's condemnation of the "religious press" because of a certain medical advertisement printed by the last. Funnily enough, that *New Covenant* prints that same medical advertisement which induced THE TRIBUNE's attack. The advertisement is, however, legitimate; and that fact, while it acquits us, puts a good joke on THE TRIBUNE and stultifies the *Covenant*. We here rest the case, unless Horace (of THE TRIBUNE), like Oliver (not of the *Post*), wants "more."

AN OSHKOSH EDITOR WHIPPED.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 24.—Great excitement was created here to-day by an attack on C. W. Brown, city editor of the *Daily Northwestern*, by an Irishman named Jack Casey. The *Northwestern* yesterday contained a report of an interview with Casey, in which the latter admitted that he was working a crew of men, employed in building the sewers, for electioneering purposes. Casey lay in wait for Brown, and struck him a severe blow on the head, stunning him. He followed it up by kicking him in the face and breast. The police finally pulled off Casey, who was fined $10 and costs. The attack was inspired by certain politicians, who wish to stifle the exposures made by the *Northwestern*.

NAVIGATION.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 24.—The steamer Clinton, of the Keokuk Northern line of packets, reached this city at 4 o'clock this morning,—the first arrival of the season. She encountered but little floating ice between this point and St. Louis, and will load to return to-day. The river is open to McGregor.

—Maj. A. R. Calhoun, of the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun and Enquirer*, has bought a half interest in the Savannah *Advertiser and Republican*.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

Prayer Meetings in Various Parts of the City Yesterday.

Memorable Interview Between A. C. Hesing and the Springfield Crusaders.

The Excitement Dying Out in Southern Indiana.

Progress of the Movement in Other Western States.

IN CHICAGO.

THE NORTH SIDE.

The ladies of the North Side held a temperance prayer-meeting yesterday afternoon at the North Star Chapel, corner of Sedgwick and Division streets.

The meeting was called to order by Miss Dryer, one of the committee of five appointed at the general meeting at the Methodist Church Block, who nominated Mrs. C. H. Van Osdel as Chairman.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. M. Whitehead, who asked the divine blessing on the cause of the women, offering thanks for what had already been accomplished and hoping that every woman in the land would rise up and join the many faithful laborers in the cause of temperance, and that the movement would not stop until the demon drunkenness was driven from the land.

Mrs. Van Osdel explained that there had been a slight misunderstanding. Some of those present had come with the idea that a temperance society would be formed. This was only a prayer-meeting, and the society would be organized Friday. She then went on to say that if her heart was in any Christian work more than in another, it was in this movement, and she was confident it would be crowned with success. Ladies should exert their influence from now until death to drive the monster drink from the country, and have every saloon shut up. Some young women had asked her whether they were also required to come out and pray on the streets and in saloons. To them she would say it was their duty to come out boldly and stand on the side of temperance. They had not only to attack the saloons, but also the social cup. She trembled for the young men, for on making New Year's calls the social cup was set before them by young ladies, who thus gave them a stimulus to become drunkards, and not only the young men but the young ladies themselves were ruined by the same social cup.

Miss Dryer requested prayer from all those suffering from drunkenness in their families. There were hundreds who had been shedding tears in vain for many years, and still they were praying to be delivered from that terrible demon.

Mrs. Jutkin hoped that prayers would be offered for more enlightenment and more Christian love.

Mrs. Harris said she never was so full of hope and spirit, and she was confident that the demon rum would be destroyed. Liquors should not be taken at any time or place, except at the holy sacrament. If mothers would keep away the intoxicating cup from their children, there would be better men to rule our country, and different men would have been elected to govern our city. Nothing else should be talked of than temperance, no matter where they met.

Mrs. Russell said that this was their work, and that it was their duty to put down the evil which was crying from all parts of the country.

Several other ladies made speeches interspersed with prayers and hymns. The meeting then adjourned until Friday afternoon.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

The ladies of the Fifth Presbyterian Church held a prayer and experience meeting yesterday afternoon, with the special object of considering the present aspect of the temperance movement. Mrs. Isabella Jones presided.

After prayer and singing, Mrs. Miller spoke at length, and was followed by Mrs. Ezekiel Smith, Mrs. Cummins, and others.

They related their experiences and many instances which had come under their observation of the evils of drinking. It seemed to be the impression or fear that those who had hitherto shown great zeal in the cause were becoming lukewarm. The ladies exhorted each other not to cease their efforts, but to hold their faith unshaken to the end. They believed that the Lord would be on their side, and would eventually show that their labor was not without its fruits. The meeting accomplished the object which was intended, namely, that of giving each other heart and hope in the work, and when it adjourned the ladies felt a renewed interest, and parted with firmer resolves for the future.

THE EVANSTON TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

A very interesting meeting of ladies was held at Union Hall yesterday afternoon, which was largely attended by the more prominent ladies of the village, the object being to express sympathy with the temperance movement. The organization of the "Evanston Temperance Alliance," which was projected at last week's meeting, was perfected in due form.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following ladies: President, Mrs. Ada Brown; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Fisk.

The meeting, which was very enthusiastically in favor of the temperance movement, was addressed at some length by Marvin Knowlton, Esq., Grand Worthy Counselor of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of London, Ontario, Canada, to whom the ladies returned a warm vote of thanks for his able and interesting address.

The constitution presented at the last meeting was then discussed article by article, amended somewhat, and adopted.

A protracted discussion ensued upon the nature of the pledge to be adopted by the Association. Several were in favor of omitting wine, cider, and beer from it, while more believed in making it strong and general. It was finally resolved that the pledge should include abstinence from liquor of all kind.

No further business was transacted, save to express a determination to appoint committees to circulate the pledge and prosecute the work of the Association. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place Monday afternoon.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

The ladies hold temperance prayer-meetings to-day at 3 p. m., as follows: South Division, at Trinity M. E. Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street; North Division, at Grant Place M. E. Church; West Division, at Third Presbyterian Church, Washington and Carpenter streets.

INDIANA.

AT LAPORTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., March 24.—The second temperance mass-meeting, as heretofore reported, was held at the Presbyterian Church on Michigan avenue last evening. Quite a large audience had gathered together, of which the majority was ladies. The meeting was addressed in the usual form. Pledges were circulated among the audience, and received the signatures of 153 persons, making in all about 300 who have thus far pledged themselves. The ladies are quite confident of increasing the number to 3,000 before the campaign is over. Prayer meetings were appointed for to-day in the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and after the singing of the Doxology the assembly was dismissed.

AT JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 24.—The crusaders of this city now separate into several bands, and continue their work daily. Yesterday, pepper was sprinkled on the pavement in front of Tausman's saloon. The ladies commenced their services on the pavement, and, before they had finished, they were all set to sneezing. So far, no saloons have yet been closed, and the excitement over the movement is rapidly dying out.

AT TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 24.—A meeting of the Saloon-Keepers' Association, thirty-eight saloons being represented, passed resolutions to-day pledging the members to patronize no business men who are working, themselves, or through the agency of their wives or employes, to break down the saloon business. A mass-meeting of the Women's Temperance Union will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Congregational Church.

ILLINOIS.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—The temperance crusade is still vigorously pressed here, but with success, upon saloon-keepers. Many are daily signing the pledge. The only event worthy of record to-day was to visit Beckemeyer's beer-saloon. As the ladies approached the place, the proprietor left by the back way. On going into the saloon the ladies approached a gentleman who was standing behind the bar whom they took to be the bar-tender, as he had the usual gold chain and diamond studs in his shirt front. They asked his permission to pray for him. He replied they had better pray for themselves. The ladies, however, knelt and prayed. Every person in the saloon took off his hat during prayer, save the man behind the bar. When prayer was concluded, he insolently told them they had better go about their business—go home and tend to their babies, and get their husbands tea. One good old lady informed him that they were out to-day in behalf of many poor women who had neither tea nor food. This maddened the man behind the bar, and he denounced the crusade as a humbug. It interfered with a man's proper business, and worked against those engaged in it. He behaved in an ungentlemanly and foolish manner. This man turned out to be A. C. Hesing, of Chicago. The indignation felt for Mr. Hesing here by members of the Legislature will cook his new Mayor's bill, and he might as well go home.

A call, signed by 200 of our best citizens is out for a Law-and-Order Convention, to be held on Wednesday night of this week, to nominate officers for the approaching elections.

AT ANGOLA.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ANGOLA, Ind., March 24.—The crusade is occupying the attention of nearly every man and woman in Angola, and little else is talked or thought of. The business houses generally are closed every morning from 9 to 10, when prayer-meetings are held in all the churches. Public sentiment is strongly in favor of the movement, and the day when not a place will exist in Angola for the sale of liquor is not far off.

AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 24.—The crusade in Bloomington is gaining power day by day, and is shaping toward active and decisive work, as will be seen from what follows:

One would think from the perusal of the daily papers and the street talk that the town was sold for prohibition, but much of this must be ascribed to the fact that few dare to face public opinion at this time, when to talk anything but the prayer-crusade would result in social ostracism for the time being, at least. A committee having the matter in charge have arranged for another mass-meeting in Durley Hall Thursday evening, which will be addressed by Edmond Lynch, of Lincoln; Father Hodnett, of Lincoln; and Father Powers, of Joliet.

The Ladies' League have adopted the following:

To the Legal Voters of the City:

We most respectfully and earnestly pray you, at your coming municipal election, to vote for a Mayor and Common Council pledged against the liquor traffic in this city. A large number of houses are now selling intoxicating drinks under sanction of your laws and licensed by your authority, the corruptors of our youth, nurseries of every species of vice and crime; and yet you authorize this fearful traffic, from year to year, under the miserable plea that it brings in revenue to defray the expenses of the corporation, while the fact is that your taxes are constantly increasing. The revenue thus derived is very largely paid by families of heart-broken wives and destitute children. Could we but vote ourselves, we would sweep, if possible, this traffic from the face of the earth; but, as we have no voice in the election of your officers, we appeal to you, our natural protectors and guardians, in the name of God and humanity, to deliver us through the ballot-box from one of the greatest curses that has ever afflicted the race, and especially woman. We wish it understood that, though we hate the traffic with all a woman's hatred, we regard the man who sells only with pity and commiseration, for he is only your agent, and his business, branded though it be, is but the consequence of your own votes at the polls. We, your mothers, wives, sisters, daughters and dearest friends, are great sufferers from this abomination. We beseech you to go to the polls and vote for those whom you know will speak and vote for the right, and offer themselves, if need be, to [illegible]. Then, and not till then, will the cause triumph. Is not the word of the Lord as pertinent to you to-day as it was to ancient Israel: "There is an accursed thing in [illegible]" We will continue to pray that God in his wisdom may guide you aright, and bless you in every good word and work.

The meeting also districted the city, and appointed a lady for each district to canvass for signers to the petition, which, when the canvass has been completed, will be presented to the City Council.

DWIGHT.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., March 23.—The Methodist Church was filled to overflowing last evening with a deeply-attentive audience, called together in the interest of temperance. Addresses were made by the Revs. Mr. Bixby, White, and De Long. It was agreed that another meeting should be held on the coming Sabbath; and arrangements were made for a woman's temperance prayer-meeting, to take place on Thursday evening. There are strong indications in this community of an active temperance crusade.

AN EXPLANATION.

URBANA, Ill., March 23, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIR: I observe, in the issue of THE TRIBUNE of March 12, that your correspondent here, in the dearth of matters of greater importance in our place, has devoted an article to an indictment found by the Grand Jury of our Circuit Court against myself and my partner, Mr. Sheldon, for an illegal sale of spirituous liquor. I care nothing for conspicuity given to myself by the enterprising news-gatherer, as all who know anything about the business of a druggist know how liable the most cautious are to be imposed upon by those in search of something to drink; but, as Mr. Sheldon is a more conspicuous mark than myself, and upon him the force of the blow must fall, as was no doubt intended, I beg a little space for a word of explanation. Mr. S. and myself are partners in the drug trade, I having the entire management of the business. He very seldom comes to the store, and never takes any part in the business; knows nothing in relation to the sale of goods of any kind; in fact, takes no part whatever in the affairs of the store; consequently, whatever of blame attaches to any violation of the law, if there was any such, belongs to me, and not to him. Respectfully,

A. P. CUNNINGHAM.

OHIO.

AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., March 24.—The crusaders did the usual street work. One squad attempted to gain access to Zollinger's Hotel, but was repulsed. Soon after finding the way clear, they entered the bar-room, and were met by Zollinger, who was in no good humor, and declined to have any conversation with the ladies, saying if they had any business with him to send their husbands. Over 4,000 signatures have been obtained to the citizens' pledges.

AT DAYTON.

DAYTON, O., March 24.—The crusade gathers strength daily. The women are working with an untiring courage and invincible resolution. Since the 5th instant four saloons have closed. But 302 remain. There is no disorder of any kind, and the women are pleasantly received at every point, though the saloon-keepers, who are visited four or five times a daily, do not regard it as a joke. Crowded prayer-meetings were held to-day, and a great mass-meeting to-night. One saloon was closed to-day by prosecution.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., March 24.—The women's crusade against liquor was renewed in this city to-day. There were five bands of from fifteen to twenty ladies each on the street at one time, each band visiting the places called upon by the preceding band. At many saloons they were refused admittance, and in consequence of the Mayor's proclamation were unable to hold services on the sidewalks in front of those places. The crowds that followed the ladies were small, and everything passed off quietly. The saloon-keepers generally have adopted the plan of refusing the crusaders admittance to their saloons.

WAUSEON.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WAUSEON, O., March 22.—Van Pelt addressed an assembly of over 500 people, at the Congregational Church, last evening. The house was packed to its utmost capacity, and many went away unable to obtain admission. Mr. Van Pelt's experience while under conviction of his duty was very interesting and impressive, although he is illiterate. Our Mayor then made remarks, and the ladies voted to commence the crusade. They have a prayer-meeting this afternoon. A mass meeting is called at the Court-House to affect an organization.

MICHIGAN.

AT LANSING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 24.—The ladies of this city met at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and effected an organization for the suppression of the liquor-traffic. It was resolved to attend the citizens' meeting called by hand-bills to nominate an independent temperance ticket, Wednesday evening, March 25.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Methodist ministers, in their regular weekly meeting, have taken strong ground against the Rev. Dr. Crosby, who is regarded as a special advocate of temperance, and have adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we most emphatically express our full belief in the principle of total abstinence as the only personal safety, the only effective example, the only basis for a radical and permanently successful temperance movement."

The Methodist ministers have also adopted resolutions favoring the suppression of tippling houses, the weeding out from the churches of their drinking members and the landlords of liquor saloons, and offer their hearty co-operation to the women in anything that will drive out the demon rum.

THE COURTS.

The Divorce Case of Bruce vs. Bruce.

A Strong Effort to Keep the Matter Quiet.

The Meeker Will Suit—The Cheney Case Continued.

Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

A QUIET DIVORCE.

A very quiet proceeding for a divorce has just been nearly concluded before Judge Farwell, in which Benjamin Bruce, Jr., is the complainant and Mary Gridley Bruce, daughter of the well-known Judge Gridley, of Bloomington, Ill., the defendant. The bill, which was filed in July, 1873, sets out that the parties were married in Bloomington on the 10th of January, 1871. They came here and lived until the 20th of June of the same year, when Mrs. Bruce suddenly deserted him and returned to her home, where she has since remained. Complainant charges that he has written her several times asking her to come back to him, and offering her a home, but she has refused, and Bruce claims to be entitled to a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Monday afternoon about half-past 5 o'clock, after the various clerks had left, the complainant and his attorneys, and Judge J. O. Norton, Corporation Counsel, who entered his appearance semi-officially for Mrs. Bruce, assembled in secret session in the court-room, and proceeded, after a laborious effort, one page of testimony, that of the complainant, who corroborated the principal allegations of the bill. A decree, very neatly written, was drawn and brought in to the Judge for his signature yesterday noon, at a time when hungry mortals, including reporters, are most apt to be at dinner. The decree, omitting the formal part, states that: "It appearing, from the pleadings on file in this cause, and the testimony adduced in open court, that the said complainant has sustained the allegations contained in his bill of complaint, on file in said cause, therefore it is hereby ordered and decreed that the marriage heretofore existing between the said Benjamin Bruce, Jr., and the said Mary Gridley Bruce be, and the same is hereby, dissolved, and the said parties are each restored to their rights as though the said marriage had never been entered into."

"It is also decreed that the said Mary Gridley Bruce be permitted to resume her maiden name."

"And, finally, that this decree be irrevocable."

Judge Farwell, however, wanted to have it shown for what cause the divorce was granted. He would not have any decree made in the dark. It was entirely too general to say that the allegations of the bill were proven, the facts should be stated.

In the meantime Judge Norton and a young lawyer had stepped up to the Judge's desk, where the remainder of the discussion was carried on. The young man insinuated in a very mild tone that he thought it would be sufficient that the allegations of desertion had been mentioned in the bill and again in the testimony, without a third statement, but the Judge was of a very different opinion. The young man was evidently averse to having the subject roughly handled or more than whispered. Judge Norton, with his usual blood smile and don't-it-for-granted-way, sauntered around the room, but with many troubled glances at a person who stood a few feet off with no visible occupation except occasionally making a few marks with a pencil.

The next objection the Judge made was to the paragraph in the decree allowing the defendant to resume her maiden name, and he mildly intimated there was no statute for it. The Deputy Circuit Clerk thought certainly there was, but an examination of the statute showed that where the wife was complainant she might be allowed if desired to take her maiden name,—no provision for her when a defendant. In view of the fact that the two main paragraphs of the decree were altered, the Judge made no objection to final line, but remarked that he would change the decree to conform with his opinion, and it may be remembered by those that desire to shovel the beautiful writing and vague statements will be a thing of the past. A few minutes after, when the Judge had justleft forthwith, the young man again entered the court-room and asked the Clerk when the Judge would return. He evidently was very anxious to have the affair closed up before the eye of a reporter had seen the documents, and when the Judge had taken the papers a few moments he showed the unmistakable symptoms of disgust at the law's delays. This increased when he learned that the Judge would not be in for some time. After lingering a few minutes, and attempting to ascertain the place where Judge Farwell took dinner, he left, and was shortly afterward seen discussing the question of costs with a Clerk of the Circuit Court, Mr. Smith. At the close of court on Monday afternoon no decree had been entered, and, unless an extra session was held last night, Mr. Bruce himself was obliged to remain a married man over night.

The father of the defendant is widely known in McLean County as an eminent Judge, and is a very wealthy man. It is not known definitely what circumstances interrupted the happiness of the couple after only six months of wedded bliss. The marriage was a notable one, and a full account of it was published at the time in the Chicago papers. A special train was chartered for the occasion, carpets extended from the carriage to the house, and everything betokened years of happiness. Rumor says that the lady's temper was not quite angelic, and other reports for the trouble at the husband's door, and assert that he was not what a young husband should be. Whether this was true or not, the result of a mutual arrangement between the parties, and great efforts have been made to keep it utterly beyond the knowledge of any one, but, as Mr. Bruce will learn this morning, without success.

ITEMS.

The Meeker will case, before Judge Moore, is drawing a large house, and the court-room is crowded the most of the day. The defense are introducing testimony to show the sanity of Mr. Meeker up to the time of his death.

The Cheney case has again been postponed. Judge Williams, being somewhat indisposed, has left the city for a week and the case will probably be resumed next Tuesday.

An odd verdict was rendered yesterday in the case of Delia Cusick against the West Division Railway Company, which has been occupying the attention of Judge Burns and a jury for the past few days. The action was to recover damages for an alleged fall from the defendants' cars, which occasioned a miscarriage to the plaintiff. The evidence was rather weak and the jury undecided, but the matter was finally settled by returning a verdict for the plaintiff for $333.33.

In the case of John Jassoy a bankrupt, a petition was filed some time ago by the debtor himself, to obtain an injunction against a creditor who had filed a creditor's bill against him to discover some real estate which he had conveyed. The argument on the question was heard and Judge Drummond delivered a decision yesterday, refusing the injunction for the present, and allowing the case to proceed in the State Court to determine its extent, if any, of the bankrupt's claim or interest in the property alleged to be held by the judgment, without, however, causing any expense to the estate; and if it was ascertained that the bankrupt had any interest in the property, and that it did not belong wholly to his wife, as claimed by them, then the creditor in the State Court should come into this Court for the assistance of his claim.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Marcus S. Brown began a suit in assumpsit against O. D. Orris, claiming $9,000.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

A. Van Valkenburgh & Co., of New York, filed a petition in bankruptcy against N. S. McDowell and J. A. McDowell, of Pontiac and Fairbury, Livingston County. Petitioners claim $1,737.11 for their goods sold, and charged the debtors with having made preferential payments to L. M. Bates & Co., of New York. Their assets are about $23,000, and their liabilities $32,000. A rule to show cause April 7 was issued.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Rockardt Thau began a suit in replevin against Bernhardt Wirk and William Goeffker to recover a kiln of brick valued at $1,300.

Rosenau & Co. brought suit against W. B. Smith, H. B. Chamberlain, and —— Moore, claiming $1,500.

Charles B. Colton commenced a suit in trespass against Joseph D. Jones, R. S. Martin, and S. E. Hunter, laying damages at $25,000.

James Murphy also sued the same parties in assumpsit, claiming $10,000.

The Second National Bank of Chicago began an action for $6,500 against Jacob J. Burbach.

R. S. Masters brought suit for $8,000 in Superior court against Alfred Harrington.

William M. Rice, for the use of George F. Wilcox, sued Sylvester Wheelock, claiming $1,000.

Hannah Sharp filed a precipe in assumpsit against Anthony Haskamp and Edward Murphy, claiming $2,000.

Charles Sumner began a suit in debt against the Trustees of the Rush Medical College, laying damages at $2,000.

Gottlieb Backmann commenced a suit in replevin against George B. Griffin and T. M. Bradley, to recover a two-story house valued at $1,200.

Charles B. Saxton sued Orrin L. Mann for $1,000.

Elizabeth Kirchhoff began a suit against Eva Singer and Jacob Singer, claiming $2,500 for a breach of covenant.

The First National Bank of Battle Creek sued Nehemiah Hawkins, for $1,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Catherine McManus, letters of administration, with the will annexed, were issued to Charles E. Towne, under an approved bond of $2,000.

In the matter of the estate of Hannah Henry, her will was proven, and letters of administration, with the will annexed, will be issued to A. W. Muller upon filing his bond for $1,600.

The will of William Hart was proven, and letters testamentary were issued to Joseph N. Barker and John Quigley, and their individual bond of $40,000 was approved.

The will of Mary E. Duryea was proven, and letters testamentary were issued to Joseph N. Barker; his individual bond of $7,000 was approved.

THE CALL.

JUDGE ROGERS—79 to 100, except 82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 97, and 98.

JUDGE TREE—1,883, 1,543, 2,227, 1,803, and others, if reached.

JUDGE FARWELL—1,057 to 1,075.

JUDGE GARY—122, 125, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 135, 137 to 146.

JUDGE BLAKE—116, 113, 115, 116, and 118 to 133.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Wyman Flint, John G. Flint, and Oscar Barker v. Henry Schultz and F. G. Taylor, $463.28.

JUDGE GARY—First National Bank v. Robert McClelland, surviving partner of David L. De Golyer, $16,112.85.—Wilmington Star Coal Company v. James H. Laughlin, $247.44.—John Adams and Isaac Eldridge v. Isaac Hoge, $1,589.61.

JUDGE JAMESON—Leander Reed v. Mrs. Walker; verdict, $238.40. Motion for a new trial.

JUDGE BURNS—Delia Cusick v. West Division Railway Company; verdict, $333.33. Motion for a new trial.—Francis Edwards v. George De Clercq; verdict, $1,160.61. Motion for new trial.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ST. LOUIS SURGERY.

A very unique piece of silicon work is on exhibition in the office of the St. James Hotel. It is a production emanating from St. Louis surgical art, and came here under the following circumstances: Thursday, March 12, Mr. C. W. Baldwin, who was engaged in the construction of one of W. E. Hale & Co's water-elevators in the Lindell Hotel, had occasion to go up to the fifth floor in the car. The machine had not been finished and was not in use except for the purpose of raising material, but as Mr. Baldwin was accustomed to running it, he anticipated no danger. Unfortunately, however, the beam to which the tackle and fall was attached, broke just as he got to the fifth story, and a piece of the timber fell and struck him on the head, inflicting a severe cut, and felling him to the ground senseless. As he weighs 230 pounds, and fell in a cramped position upon his right side, with his leg under him, the muscles of the limb were very much wrenched and bruised. The car being detached from the fracture which Mr. Baldwin had been holding, descended at its usual speed to the lower floor, where Mr. Baldwin's condition was perceived by some gentlemen, who picked him up and asked him if he was hurt. He said no, and walked alone to a drug-store opposite. Dr. Kennard was sent for to attend the injury, and pronounced that his patient was sound except for the sprains and bruises. Upon receiving this intelligence, Mr. Baldwin walked to his room on the second floor, ascended the stairway of thirty steps, and went to his room in the back part of the building unaided.

For a day or two succeeding the accident, Dr. Kennard continued to visit his patient, but as he complained considerably of his leg on the third day, the Doctor advised him to call in a surgeon, and in accordance with this desire, Dr. Hammer, who has a fine reputation as a surgeon, was asked to make another examination of the injured member. The result of the several examinations made upon this request was the decision and promulgation of a written diagnosis to the effect that a fracture of the hip-joint had been received, and also that the skull had been broken by the falling joist. This was a sad decision to poor Baldwin, who was not at all pleased with the prospect before him. First, that he would have to spend three months in bed; next, that he would suffer considerably both in body and purse, for the cost of attendance would be $1,000 at least; and finally, he had important business in Chicago that must be attended to. This last consideration was so urgent, in fact, that he told the attending surgeon that he must get to Chicago at all hazards.

And now the thing occurred that caused this long story. Dr. Hammer conceived the idea of doug up Baldwin's leg in a calcined mortar cast, which would hold it in an immovable position until the limb had set. This was done. The limb was wrapped and rewrapped with woolen bandages, and then covered with a piece of mosquito netting, after which the fluid plaster of Paris was applied. The patient had to endure these operations for two mortal hours, during which he was stretched upon a platform, and raised as the bandages were wrapped about him by means of a narrow strap passed under the small of his back, while two attendants lifted the lower part of his body as required. The job of torture was finally finished, and Baldwin was allowed to lie on the bed and contemplate his magnified appendage, which looked like a section of the Chicago giant, and to reflect on the prospect of remaining in bed with this cold joint for three months to come.

Saturday, arrangements having been made to that effect, Mr. Baldwin was conveyed to the Chicago Depot in an ambulance, and put aboard a palace car for this city, where he arrived Sunday morning, and was at once conveyed to the St. James Hotel. It seems that he had misgivings all along, and had repeatedly said to the physicians that they were mistaken about the serious nature of his injuries, and Monday Dr. Jackson, of this city, was called in to consult. Upon hearing that he had been able to walk after the accident, this gentleman at once said that it was impossible that there could have been a fracture of the hip, as the diagnosis stated, and he also pronounced the cut in the head a mere flesh wound. At his suggestion, Dr. Gunn was called in, and, as he coincided in Dr. Jackson's opinion, hammer and chisel were brought into requisition, and after a half-hour's work the covering was neatly divided and removed, and Mr. Baldwin was himself again. He was so gratified at this that he stood up and, at the request of the gentlemen, turned the foot of his lame leg backwards and forwards, proving conclusively that there was and had been no fracture. In a short time, with rest and quiet, he will be entirely restored. And now what shall be done with this last proof of St. Louis enterprise? It would make a good monument, and can be bought for that purpose. Perhaps it would be the handsome thing to buy it by public subscription and donate it to one of the St. Louis medical institutions.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

THE WEST SIDE CONVENTION.

Another attempt was made yesterday afternoon to hold a Convention for the nomination of candidates for town officers for West Chicago. The first failure was Monday afternoon, when it was decided to adjourn until yesterday, for the reason that only one or two wards were represented. The attendance yesterday afternoon was very large, but not of a character to inspire confidence in the candidates selected by such a body of ward politicians and bummers. Almost the only exception to the rule was Mr. Henry Greenebaum, who was present, but took no active part in the proceedings. H. B. Miller was there in all his glory, the centre of an admiring crowd of smaller fry. He was full of expedients and sharp tactics, as usual, and it was more than anything else, owing to his shrewd management that the "Convention" did not break up in a row. As it was, the elements were inharmonious and discordant, and it is safe to presume that no weight whatever should be attached to any nominations made yesterday afternoon. Two wards—the Seventh and Fourteenth—were not represented at all, while in several cases there were two or three sets of delegates to a ward, each sent in from some saloon-caucus packed in the interest of some particular candidate. There were exhibited a few premonitory symptoms of the squabble that was certain to arise in the event of an attempt to confer nominations, but all this was happily averted by an early adjournment.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles King, who had been chosen temporary Chairman of the gathering of Monday.

On motion of H. B. Miller, who was himself nominated, but did not desire to act in that capacity, Mr. King was chosen permanent Chairman. Mr. Gaffercy was elected Secretary.

The report of delegates from the Eighth Ward created a disturbance. The regularity of the election of the delegates was disputed, and there seemed no likelihood of coming to an understanding.

Mr. Miller averted the impending rumpus by saying he did not consider this Convention properly called, and the ticket nominated would not meet with any support. He favored the appointment of a committee of five to call a caucus in every ward Saturday evening, to appoint delegates to a Convention to be held Tuesday.

A motion was adopted to appoint a committee of one in each ward to call a caucus in each ward Saturday night.

There was much dissatisfaction at this result, and calls were made for a division, but the Chair decided the motion adopted, and appointed the Committee, as follows: Seventh, P. J. Hickey; Eighth, John O'Brien; Ninth, John T. Mullen; Tenth, Thomas Gough; Eleventh, Charles King; Twelfth, George Von Hollen; Thirteenth, H. B. Miller; Fourteenth, James M. Warren; Fifteenth, John F. Koch.

H. B. Miller moved that there be five delegates at the Convention.

Joseph Wilde moved that the representation be based upon the vote cast at the last election.

The amendment was lost, by reason of excessive yelling when it came to the ayes, and the motion for five delegates was carried, whereupon the meeting adjourned sine die.

The Committee of one from each ward are requested to meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the *Staats-Zeitung* Building.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the voters of the Fifteenth Ward was held last night in a saloon, No. 274 Milwaukee avenue, and was called to order by Charles E. Scharlau, Deputy-Sheriff of Cook County.

Ex-Ald. William Garfield was appointed permanent Chairman, and the Deputy-Sheriff Secretary. Mr. Scharlau stated that the meeting was supposed to be composed of the voters of the Fifteenth Ward, but he noticed familiar faces from other wards. The meeting was for the interest of the Town of West Chicago, and intimated that the Fifteenth Ward would then and there put in nomination a ticket for the voters of the West Side.

Mr. McIntire moved an adjournment until they heard the result of the Conference Committee appointed at the West Side Turner Hall. The motion was lost.

Mr. Scharlau then moved the appointment of five delegates to represent the ward in the nominating convention of the Town of West Chicago. This motion was carried, and the following persons chosen delegates: J. C. Brown, Hannah Sokup, Charles Walsum, Herman Basler, and Michael Franey. On motion the meeting then adjourned.

THE TWENTIETH WARD.

A meeting of the People's party of the Twentieth Ward was held last evening in their headquarters, No. 74 North Clark street, the object being to consider the nominations made at Turner Hall Monday. It seems the persons nominated do not quite satisfy the taxpayers of their division, and another ticket will be placed in the field. On motion, Mr. Fred Becker was called to the chair, and Nicholas Kuhnen was elected Secretary. After speeches by Messrs. James McAuley, Fred Wolfsen, M. Corcoran, James Conley, ex-Ald. McCaffrey, and others, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. McAuley, Wolfsen, and Conley were appointed to select delegates to meet in convention Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in Svea Hall, corner of Superior and Wells streets. The committee retired, and, after a short absence, returned with the following list, which was unanimously confirmed: Ald. Julius Jonas, Herman Small, M. Corcoran, George Oriel, and George H. O'Brien.

A resolution was then passed calling upon the wards in the North Division to select delegates to meet in convention Monday afternoon for the purpose of nominating candidates for election on the 7th of April. After the transaction of other business the meeting adjourned.

THE UNION PARK BAPTIST CHURCH.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Union Park Baptist Church was held yesterday evening. There were present P. T. Burtis, Chairman, and Messrs. W. W. Bingham, F. A. Baymer, Jr., O. J. Jacobus, and A. W. Kingsland.

Before the meeting was called to order Treasurer Kingsland excited a rather hot controversy, through stating that he had paid out $325 for expenses in connection with the Church and that he would not pay out any more. He stated that a number of the supporters of Mr. McCarthy had given up their pews, were paying no rent, and yet were seen in the church every Sunday. Coal was wanted for the Council meeting, but he would not have anything to do with the getting of it. He scouted Mr. Bingham of being two months behind hand in his pew-rent, but the latter stated that he did it on principle, and not on account of any want of cash in the money. Finally he stated that he wanted to give up the Treasurership.

The meeting got finally to work, when, on motion of Mr. Kingsland, it was resolved that the Board instruct the Treasurer to accept an order on them for $430, drawn by Mr. McCarthy in favor of Mr. J. B. Dutch. Mr. Kingsland stated that Mr. Dutch had promised, as soon as the order was accepted, that suit against Mr. McCarthy should be withdrawn. The Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Dutch of the acceptance of the draft.

Mr. Kingsland asked whether it was the intention of the Trustees to keep the church running. He was sick of paying out money for the church, and being eternally besieged by duns on its account. If the friends of Mr. McCarthy did not stand their share of the church's expenses he would send in his resignation. The Treasurer's ability rested on the rest of the Trustees as well as on him, and he thought they should "shove up the ducats" immediately.

Mr. Bingham said he was not going to go back on the pew-rent, but he did not think the Deacons ought to run the church.

Mr. Kingsland insisted that Mr. Bingham should either pay his pew-rent, or say when he would pay it.

Mr. Bingham thought Mr. Kingsland intended to insult him.

Mr. Kingsland said that he would peremptorily resign his position as Treasurer, and would next morning send along the treasury-box and all the papers connected with the office.

Mr. Burtis wanted to know what would become of that draft of Mr. McCarthy.

Mr. Kingsland stated that everybody connected with the church was starving on account of the non-payment of pew-rent by Mr. McCarthy's friends. The old sexton was losing flesh palpably, and even the church cat was becoming thin from want of food. He should be carried at least two miles beyond the crib.

On motion, Dr. Miller was delegated to learn from the Corporation Counsel whether the Board had authority over the waters of the lake, and also as to the exact distance the refuse was carried out into the lake.

A proposition was received from the Scavenger, offering to do a large portion of his work between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. It was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent and Health Officer with power to act.

Dr. Schloetzer read a paper on puerperal fever, showing that it had killed many women during the last two months, and, on his motion, the Sanitary Committee was directed to draw up a memorial regarding the disease and its prevention, and to send a copy to all the midwives and practising physicians in the city.

The Board then adjourned.

CRIMINAL.

Before Judge Booth yesterday, in the Criminal Court, the young man who fired a pistol-shot at Officers Bellows and Ebinger was permitted to plead guilty to the charge of "assault with intent to do bodily injury," and he was remanded for sentence.

The case of the two junk dealers, Albert and Isaac Felsenthal, who were convicted of receiving brass journals belonging to the Northwestern Railway, knowing them to have been stolen from the road, and to whom a new trial was granted, was yesterday called up before Judge Booth, and, on motion of the defendants' attorney, their case was continued till the April term.

Joseph Jones, a poor carpenter, who had pleaded guilty to the larceny of a robe, was brought in for sentence. His character heretofore being good, and the poor fellow pleading extreme poverty as the cause of the larceny, Judge Booth let him off with ten days in the County Jail.

Pat Dolan and John Deignan were before Justice Scully, of the West Side Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with larceny, and were held in bonds of $500 each to the Criminal Court.

Patrick Handraw alias Henry Palfer, was before the Armory Police Court yesterday charged with robbery. His case was continued till the 27th inst., and he was committed in default of bail of $500.

The fines of Justice Boyden's Court yesterday footed up $154, but only $18 was paid. Judge Scully's footed up $188, one fine amounting to $100. A very small portion of this was collected.

Anna McGinley is an old offender, and has been before Judge Scully no less than ten different times during the past six months. Yesterday she was again up for disorderly conduct. She was fined $100, which will place her at the Bridewell for the ensuing seven months.

George Smith and Albert Bue are two young men who were arrested by Officer Flynn Monday evening at the corner of Randolph and Canal streets, charged with obtaining a complete outfit of clothing from a clothing merchant on West Madison street, and giving in payment therefor a forged check. The young men are held together with the clothing, at the Union street lock-up. When the suits are identified, the boys will be disposed of by Judge Scully.

On the night of the 17th inst., in a drunken row at Bridgeport, Thomas Smith, Thomas Monighan, and John Nolan committed an assault on one James McGuire, kicking and injuring him to such an extent that he died yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, in the County Hospital, from the wounds thus inflicted. Dr. D. A. K. Steele, of the Hospital, appeared before Justice Boyden yesterday afternoon and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the parties, under the charge of manslaughter, and placed the same in the hands of Detective Ellis to make the arrest. The Coroner's inquest will be held this morning at the County Hospital, at 10 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Pani Schoeppe has been delivered over to Detective Dixon by the Maryland authorities, and will be here in a couple of days.

The types made us say, in the report of the meeting Monday evening of the Sunday Afternoon Lecture Society, that Prof. Swing was one of the lecturers engaged. It was written that Prof. Mathews would lecture. Mr. Swing's true position in relation to the Society was given in another sentence of the report. He reserves his decision upon the enterprise.

Detective "Allen," of Chicago, otherwise ex-Capt. Louis J. Lull, who was wounded near Monagan Springs, Md., by the Younger brothers, is not dead, as reported, but is now expected to recover. His wife arrived at Roscoe a day or two ago, and is nursing him.

"Eli Perkins" repeated his lecture last night at Kingsbury Music Hall. The attendance was much larger than on the preceding evening.

Mr. George O. Garnsey, the architect, of this city, who has been spending six months in various parts of Europe, examining and studying art and architecture, returned home yesterday.

The Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., the pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city, left Chicago for Brooklyn, where he goes to attend the Council which will convene there to-day to consider the Plymouth (Henry Ward Beecher's) Church difficulty.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Lord Bacon, and His Philosophy," will be the subject of Prof. Haven's lecture this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the First Methodist Episcopal Church lecture-room.

To-day being the Feast of the Annunciation B. V. M., there will be morning prayer and a celebration at St. Peter's Episcopal Mission Chapel, 328 and 330 State street, opposite Congress, at 10 a. m.

Miss Brittan, of India, will deliver an address at the First Congregational Church this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Mrs. Oates will appear this evening at the Academy with her charming company, in "Les Bavards," in which she will take the part of *Rolaud*. At the Saturday matinee, for which no announcement has yet been made, the "Flower Girl of Paris," which was played last night, will be repeated.

The lunch dinners by the ladies at 172 Madison street, in aid of the Foundlings' Home, at which thousands have fared sumptuously for the last ten days, will close this afternoon. In all respects, these dinners have been a grand success, and the ladies by whom they have been given deserve the highest commendation. It has been a real pleasure for all to take dinner at that extemporized institution, where the ladies have shown such fine abilities in administering to the wants of men. To-day is the last opportunity to aid in determining who is the most popular minister in Chicago, and who shall obtain the oil painting. The votes are 10 cents each, and Prof. Swing, C. D. Helmer, De. Goodwin, A. E. Kittredge, Robert Collyer, Dr. Thomas, and others, are among the popular candidates. The polls close to-day at 3:30 p. m.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

LAKE.

The Trustees met at the Town Hall, Monday, all the members of the Board being present. The following bills were allowed: T. Kelly & Co., for outdoor relief, $30; Clark, Raffen & Co., repairing Town Hall, $60; Girard Insurance Company, for insurance, $75; Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., stationery, $12; and Wheeler, Chapman & Co., burners in Town Hall, $5.75,—making a total of $182.75.

The following was offered by Mr. Colman, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Assessor and Collector be, and are hereby instructed to furnish the County Clerk and the South Park Commissioners a certificate certified to by the Town Clerk, and attested by the town seal, stating that Mason avenue was located from Reuben street to Western avenue in 1836, and graded in 1870, under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake.

The communication from J. T. Foster stating that he had preserved his field-notes while in the employ of the town, and was willing to put the unfinished plats to the date of the fire on the town atlas for nothing, and all since that time to the present date for 1¼ cents per lot, was referred.

A petition from J. S. Young and others requesting the Board to open Fifty-sixth street, from Wentworth avenue to Stewart, to the width of 99 feet, was referred.

Mr. Plant being present, was allowed to make a statement in relation to Layton street. It appears that 33 feet of the street has been dedicated for about two blocks, and the rest has not been offered, nor is it likely, and he now wanted the Board to grade that portion which is dedicated, so as to make the road useful. The road was ordered to be graded under the direction of the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

An ordinance was ordered to be drafted providing for a sidewalk on both sides of Butterfield and Burnside streets, from Forty-first to the dummy-track, and on the north side of the dummy-track from Clark to State street.

A petition was received from H. A. Judd and several others for a sidewalk on Sixty-first street from Halsted to Ashland avenue, and referred back for more signers on the proposed line of said sidewalk.

The following was adopted:

WHEREAS, The County Commissioners have, in accordance with a law recently passed by the Legislature, issued and designated two additional polling places in the Town of Lake, and

WHEREAS, Said law provides for the holding of town elections in incorporated towns on the first Tuesday in April, instead of the second as provided in the Charter of the Town of Lake, therefore,

Be it ordained, etc., SECTION 1. That the annual town election of the Town of Lake, be hereby ordered to be held on the first Tuesday of April next, and that the polling-places fixed by the County Board be and are hereby designated as the places in the several precincts of this town where the polls will be opened for the accommodation of the voters at said election.

SEC. 2. That the Supervisor and Town Clerk be, and are hereby, instructed to prepare as correct a register of the voters in the several precincts in said Township as possible, for use on the day of election at the voting-places in said precincts; and Daniel Burcky, A. Colvin, and S. Drake be, and are hereby, instructed to do the same for the Second and Fourth Precincts.

SEC. 3. That the Town Clerk be, and is hereby, instructed to post notices in the town stating the day of the election, the places where held, and the officers for which votes will be cast, and plainly stating the boundaries of the several precincts.

The following was submitted and adopted:

WHEREAS, It is of great importance that, in the management of the joint waterworks, competent and faithful men should be secured as Superintendent, Engineer, etc., and

WHEREAS, Just and liberal compensation will be necessary to secure such men; therefore,

Resolved, That the Supervisor be, and is hereby, instructed to correspond with the water departments of several towns, villages, or cities of 15,000 or more people, and report to the Board the expense of such towns and cities for the employment of Engineer, etc., in order that we may have all the light possible when we come to make permanent arrangements for operating the works.

Mr. Colman made a statement in relation to the poor of the town, and recommended that as many as possible be employed by the day in the lower wards, where the roads need repairing, for the purpose of giving them relief. On motion, it was so ordered.

The Board then adjourned.

LAKE VIEW.

The adjourned meeting of the Town Board, for the consideration of the Lincoln Park assessment business, was not held Monday evening, owing to the absence of the Supervisor, Chase, who had been suddenly called East by sickness in his family. The time of meeting is now indefinite, as it depends upon Mr. Chase's return, the Board being unable to transact any business, or even hold a meeting, without the attendance of the Supervisor.

This town will this year have three voting-places, that being the number allowed by the County Commissioners. The places designated are the Town Hall, the Andersonville School-House, and the school-house on Diversey, near Lincoln avenue. If the people of Lake View are not well represented at the polls a week from next Tuesday, it will not be due to the inaccessibility of the voting places, which are now brought within the reach of every one. The coming election is especially important as regards the question of taxation for Lincoln Park and Assessor for the Park assessment will be made by these two officials, and much depends upon the selection of competent men. Whoever are elected will have their hands full of work for several months to come.

The Rev. W. F. Johnson, who for some twelve years has been laboring as a missionary in India, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, delivered an interesting lecture Monday evening at the Theological Seminary. His topic was the social life of the Hindoos, which he considered to be undergoing important changes, due to a great extent to the presence of the Christian religion in their midst. He thought the transformations that had there taken place in society and religion during the past ten years was as great as those occurring in our own land during the same period. The lecturer was listened to with great interest, and presented a much-lectured-on subject in an attractive form.

EVANSTON.

A lecture will be given by S. N. Barker in the Englewood Presbyterian Church Thursday evening. The object of the lecture is for the benefit of the Ladies' Society and Sabbath-School Library. The experience of Mr. Barker in the "Voyage on Board a Whaler" will make a very amusing and interesting one.

The quarterly public examinations for the schools in District No. 2 take place Thursday and Friday, March 26 and 27. The programme is as follows: High School, examinations Friday; Car Shops, examinations Friday morning, with literary exercises in the afternoon; Stock Yards, exhibition Friday evening. The whole will be under the management of W. W. Carter, C. C. Dodge, and C. T. Webb, assisted by the teachers. All are cordially invited to be present.

IRVING PARK.

The residents of this place who patronize the Barrington accommodation train are making a protest against the recent change of time, which brings that train to the city at 7:30 instead of a quarter of 8, as formerly. Their complaint is grounded on common sense and justice, and is echoed by every suburban town on the Wisconsin Division. Why real-estate men, lawyers, merchants, and others whose business does not need their attendance until half-past 8 or 9 o'clock shall be compelled to arrive in the city at half-past 7 in the morning, is not clear. The next train in the morning reaches the city at half-past 10, too late for business and professional men. It would seem common justice to give the wealthy and professional classes an accommodation train, and if this is not done it will drive that class of the people away from the Division to some place where they can be treated with more consideration.

JEFFERSON.

The temperance meeting Monday night was largely attended and interesting. H. V. Reed, Esq., was the chosen orator of the evening, and gave an able address. He pointed out the many different reforms that had been attempted, and the causes of their failure, and predicted that the present women's movement, which is but a passing wave of excitement, would dash to pieces on the rocks of destruction.

He treated the subject in an original manner, and was listened to with interest.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. Stevens was elected President; James D. Hattison, Vice President; Col. Norton, Secretary; and "Jefferson Total Abstinence Society" chosen as the name of the organization. This Society will meet Monday night.

PARK RIDGE.

The Musical and Literary Society met in the school-house Monday evening. The exercises were opened with an oration by Mr. Allen. The regular debate followed, Messrs. Moss and Stedman maintaining the affirmative and Messrs. Allen and Root the negative of the question: "Resolved, That capital punishment should be abolished." The judges, Col. Thomas P. Robb and James Mills, decided that the weight of argument was in favor of the affirmative. The irregular debate was participated in by Messrs. Smith, Stedman, and Flanders. The house decided the question in favor of the negative.

The Club will meet at the house of Mr. Knowles Friday night. The party is to be a sheet and pillow-case one, and the usual amount of fun and enjoyment is expected.

OAK PARK.

A large and intelligent audience was present Monday evening to listen to the musical entertainment given at the Congregational Church. The house was filled to its utmost capacity, and the performers could not have received a more enthusiastic and flattering reception.

The following was the programme:

Piano duet—Miss Wood and Mrs. Blackmer.

"Merry Sailor Lad"—Messrs. Blackmer, Shafer, Humphrey, and McLaren.

"Through Meadows Green"—Miss Hardy.

Piano—Miss Gooding.

Song—Miss Martin.

Piano, Flute, and Violin—Mrs. Blackmer, Messrs. Welch and Blackmer.

Song—"Tapping at the Garden Gate"—Miss Hardy.

Overture—Mr. Horton and Mrs. Blackmer.

Song, "Chestnuts Ripe"—Miss Hardy.

Quartette—Messrs. Shafer, Blackmer, Humphrey, and McLaren.

Piano Solo—Miss Gooding.

Song—Miss Hardy.

Piano, Flute, and Violin—Mrs. Blackmer, Messrs. Welch and Blackmer.

The singing by Miss Hardy was excellent. She has a pure, sweet voice, and possessed a good control over it. Being encored at the end of one of the songs, she returned and sang in an exquisite manner *Die Letzte Rose*. The piano solos by Miss Gooding were executed in a most skillful manner. Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" was performed throughout in a way that fully attests Miss Gooding's superior abilities as a pianist. She received merited applause. The quartette by Messrs. Shaffer, Blackmer, Humphrey, and McLaren were executed with much credit to those gentlemen. They sang "Stars of the Summer Night" with peculiar and happy effect.

Messrs. Welch and Blackmer did not display their knowledge and management of the flute and violin to the best advantage until they came to execute the Last Waltz. By Winner. This they performed in a most felicitous manner, and with great credit to themselves. The performers certainly pleased their listeners, and have cause for being pleased with themselves. The Oak Park entertainments have acquired an enviable reputation, fully sustained Monday evening.

Closing Sale of Paintings.

To-day at 2 o'clock the remainder of the oil-paintings will be closed out entirely regardless of price, my orders being to sell them. Many fine pictures yet remain, and parties desiring to buy at a genuine unreserved sale should attend and be satisfied. Remember the place, Harrison's Auction Rooms, 204 and 206 Madison street, between Fifth avenue and Franklin street.

The Women's Crusade

Has fairly opened in Chicago, and G. S. Richardson & Co., 138 and 130 Franklin street, Chicago, have opened the spring campaign for the boot and shoe trade of the Northwest with the largest and choicest stock at the lowest prices. No better dealers nor more wide-awake, reliable men sell or wear shoe-leather. Call and see them.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Jarrett & Palmer's Combination. "Undine." Afternoon and evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Wybert Reeve. "The Woman in White."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. James A. Oates' Combination. "Bavards."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety entertainment. "The Seven Sisters." Lo-Lo, and the De Glorians. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of the Joe Brothers and Charles Christie's Pantomime Troupe. "The Will o' the Wisp." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. Minstrelsy and comicalities. "Barnum's Baby Elephant," "The Watch-Dog," etc.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

STATED COMMUNICATION OF GARDEN CITY LODGE NO. 141, A. F. & A. M.—Wednesday evening, March 25, at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st. Work on M. M. degree. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the W. M. H. F. HOLCOMB, Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THAT PLEASANT and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, March 25, 1874.

There is a painful humor in the account of the results of the temperance crusade in Dayton, O. Since the 6th inst., say the dispatches, four saloons have been closed—but, they add, 302 still remain.

Some doubt has been expressed in regard to the last report of Dr. Livingston's death; but it must give way before the announcement that the remains of the great explorer have arrived at Aden, in Egypt, whence they will be taken to England.

Senator Sherman explained his new Currency bill to the Senate yesterday. It was a compromise, he said, and had all the strength and weakness of such a measure. The Finance Committee had fixed upon $382,000,000 as the limit of the currency, as that was the amount now in circulation. Senator Sherman uttered the timely reminder that all this legal-tender must be redeemed in gold. He hoped Congress would not adjourn without preparing some plan for redeeming this increased currency. If it did so, the country would be dishonored.

Minority and majority reports on the public binding of the State have been made by the Printing Committee of the Legislature. The former consider the contract not unreasonable, and report the work to have been well done. Judge Bradwell states, on the other hand, that the work was badly done, and that a great many volumes were bound in cloth by the order of the Printing Commissioners, but contrary to the law, and at an unwarranted extra cost of $6,369. The binding of these volumes cost 58 cents, while the law allows 30, and Mr. Bradwell recommends a joint resolution of the Legislature forbidding the Commissioners to allow more than 25 cents a volume.

Jayne has had his day, and now the merchants of New York, whom he has plundered and outraged, are to have theirs. Rufus Storey & Co., from whom he squeezed a penalty of $100,000, have sued him for $20,000, which they have discovered he forgot to render to the Government. The honest fellow accounted to the Government for only $80,000 of the forfeit. Mr. Storey is after the missing $20,000, and professes his willingness to spend $100,000 more to recover it. As Gen. Butler was Jayne's counsel, he may know something about it. Another New York firm, Platt, Boyd & Co., whom Jayne has been trying in vain for nearly a year to make compromise, have sued him for $50,000 damages for trespass in seizing their books and papers. Jayne still holds the books, but Judge Blatchford has decided that he has no right to keep them any longer.

The attendance at the Congregational Council, which convened in New York yesterday, shows an almost unanimous response to the invitation, and indicates that the Congregational churches, as a rule, do not agree with Mr. Beecher and his congregation as to the propriety of bringing the questions in issue before a Council. Seventy-nine churches were invited, and seventy-four have sent delegates. These, with a number of Professors and Doctors of Divinity who will be present, will make the number of delegates about 160. The interest of the public in the proceedings is described as intense, and the daily papers of New York and Brooklyn are discussing the matter with a good deal of heat and personality. The question whether Plymouth Church should be invited on the same footing as the others has been settled affirmatively. The proceedings were confined yesterday to organization.

Miss Anna Dickinson gave her promised lecture (which she failed to do the last time she was in Chicago) to a reasonably-large audience yesterday evening, composed mainly of the regular lecture-goers. Those who were attracted by prurient curiosity because of the indelicate theme under treatment were probably disappointed; the others, to whom Miss Dickinson is very familiar, were likely as well pleased as they expected to be. The real subject of the lecture was the "Social Evil," but it was thinly disguised by the title "Between Us Be Truth." Miss Dickinson did not adhere very closely to the title when she uttered a libel on THE TRIBUNE, which we print in the report of her lecture. Still it seems to have been anticipated that she would not spare THE TRIBUNE, whatever else she might say or do, for the St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday morning predicted it as follows:

> Well, Anna Dickinson is on the point of being persuaded to deliver her naughty lecture before a Chicago audience, and THE TRIBUNE tells the gentle Anna that a nice young lady "hadn't orter" lecture about something which a nice young lady "hadn't orter" know anything about. Now she will lecture, and she will give that TRIBUNE editor fits.

The Chicago produce markets were generally more active yesterday, with no great change in prices. Mess pork was very active, and 10c per brl higher, closing at $14.65@14.70 cash, and $14.70@14.72½ seller April. Lard was quiet and 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.95@8.97½ cash, and $8.97½@9.00 seller April. Meats were quiet and strong at 5½@5⅝c for shoulders; $7.90@7.95 for short ribs; 8¼@8⅜c for short clear; and 9@10½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 92c per gallon. Flour was dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat was active and ½c lower, closing firm at $1.17⅝c cash, and $1.18⅛@1.18¼ seller April. Corn was quiet and ¼c higher, closing at 61⅛@62c seller April, and 64⅛c seller May. Oats were quiet and firm, closing at 43¼c cash, and 46⅛c seller May. Rye was quiet and 1½@2c higher, closing at 87c. Barley was quiet and firmer, at $1.48@1.50 for No. 2. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 3,487,672 bu wheat; 2,787,569 bu corn; 866,745 bu oats; 35,916 bu rye; and 232,558 bu barley. Live hogs were in better demand and ruled firmer, with sales at $5.00@6.00 for common to choice. Cattle were active and strong. Sheep met with a good demand at steady prices.

Nearly 900 persons were in attendance on the Canal Convention which met in Rock Island yesterday. On the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, all persons present interested in the subject before the body were admitted as delegates. Mr. J. M. Allen was chosen President. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Bross, of this city, addressed the Convention at length in favor of the Rock Island & Hennepin Canal, and made a thorough review of the transportation question and the needs of the West for an adequate outlet for its produce. The resolutions of the Convention, while particularly asserting the benefits of the proposed canal, are favorable to other practicable transportation routes by water, and recommend the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi. Mr. Hawley's bill, now before Congress, for a canal to connect Lake Michigan, the Illinois and Rock Rivers, was indorsed. A committee of thirteen, with Mr. Allen at their head, was appointed to memorialize Congress in favor of the canal, and the State of Illinois was advised to cede the control of the Illinois River and the Illinois & Michigan Canal as navigable highways to the Federal Government, if, in return, it would assume the construction of this new water-way.

There was some preliminary and informal balloting for a Senator yesterday by the Massachusetts Legislature in separate session. The highest number of votes cast in the House was 69 for Mr. Hoar; in the Senate, 17 for Mr. Dawes. In the House, Mr. Curtis came next to Hoar, with 63 votes, and Dawes was third, with 61. Charles Francis Adams got but 12. In the Senate, Curtis and Hoar came next to Dawes, with 10 votes each on the first two ballots. In joint session 137 votes would be necessary to an election, and in yesterday's voting Dawes fell 59 below this number, and Hoar 61. It is worth noting that all the avowed Butler men went for Dawes. These figures do not reveal the future, any further than to show that the clans are so evenly balanced that the election may take a long time. In the election which resulted in the choice of Senator Sumner, several months were consumed. Speaker Sanford, of the House, appears rather unexpectedly with sixteen votes, and stands fourth in the competition. In case it should be found necessary to abandon the effort to elect one of the old stagers, as it has been predicted would be the event, Speaker Sanford, or some other one of the young men of whom the Springfield *Republican* is so fond, may be the successor to Senator Sumner.

Mr. A. C. Hesing has come out as the Saladin who is to oppose the modern crusade of the women against the saloon-keepers. He fought his first battle yesterday. He went to Springfield ostensibly in the interest of the new Mayor's bill, but really, as it turns out, to set his burly body against the progress of the praying women, as an incident in our temperance dispatches shows. The country members did not fall down as Mr. Saladin Hesing approached; and his appearance in the House seemed rather to jeopardize than to forward the new People's Party measure for getting Dixon out. He, therefore, sought a neighboring beer-saloon, where he assumed the role of bartender when the ladies came. He kept his hat on while they prayed, and lectured them after they had finished. When Mr. Saladin Hesing has organized the Anti-Crusade army in Springfield, we presume he will proceed to South Bend, where he has already been announced. Then he will cast about for new worlds to conquer, and probably invade Ohio. Meanwhile, we shall expect to see Mr. Saladin Hesing come back to Chicago with turban on his head, babouches on his feet, and rounded scimiter hanging at his side. The Anti-Dixon bill may go, while he marches against Dio Lewis and Van Pelt. "No pent-up Utica," etc., etc.

The resolution offered by Ald. Bailey at the last meeting of the Council, that petitioners, anti-saloonists, and others of the class known as lobbyists, be excluded from the Council Chamber, or at least not accorded the privileges heretofore given until business matters have been acted upon, is an excellent one, and its effect would be salutary both in preserving the dignity of the Council, if it has any dignity worth preserving, in expediting public business and in purifying legislation. As the passage of such a resolution, however, would rule out Mr. Hesing himself, all his henchmen who are sent there to supervise the votes of the People's Party Aldermen, and the crowd of political loafers and bummers whose interests these Aldermen are expected to subserve, there is little hope that the resolution will pass. The only exception to be taken to the resolution is in its classing the ladies who recently visited the Council Chamber in the same category with the professional loafers who make a business of lobbying. These ladies went in an orderly, quiet, and respectable manner to present a petition, and did so without any lobbying or attempt to influence the Council. They received rough treatment enough without having the additional indignity placed upon them of being classed with People's Party bummers.

The Springfield *Journal* asks us to state the evidence on which we based the moral reflection that "Mr. Phillips, having approved the means by which the State Printing contract was obtained, cannot now plead that he is an innocent third party." We answer that there is a good deal of evidence tending toward that conclusion in the testimony taken by the Investigating Committee. Perhaps the most humorous is that given by Gen. Brayman, on pages 190 and 191. Brayman, Bailhache, and Phillips, it will be remembered, were President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the *Journal* Company. Mr. Brayman testifies thus:

> On returning from Wisconsin, as a member of the Company, I was interested in what had been done and what was about to be done. I inquired, in a general manner, what they had been about, and I recollect I requested that I should not be informed of the particulars of the transaction. I did not wish, if persons had been hired to withhold their bids, to know who they were, how it was done, or how much they got. I wanted to close my ears to that, and look only to the general interests of the Company. I recollect, in a conversation with Mr. Phillips, Mr. Bailhache being present, I think, we came to a sort of understanding that, *as individual persons*, we should not know anything about this; that the *Journal* might know as much as they chose as a corporation.
>
> Q.—About what thing?
>
> A.—About these transactions,—this purchase of bidders. I recollect that I reminded them that just such a good-looking set as I see around, here might possibly get after them. We did not want to get into a position that would compromise us in the original transaction. I did not wish to do it personally, for I did not approve of that way of doing things, and did not wish to compromise myself. Mr. Phillips concurred with me in that. He was away at the time, and wanted to know as little as possible as to the way these persons were bought off.

When a man wants to know very little about a contract as an individual, while knowing very much about it as the third part of a corporation (having a lively appprehension of an Investigating Committee), it justifies, we think, the presumption that he approved the means by which the contract was obtained, and hence that he cannot plead that he is an innocent third party. There is a certain frankness about Gen. Brayman's statement which dulls the edge of criticism, else it would be easy to make a spectacle of him in the double capacity of a private ignoramus and a well-informed President of a printing company. He has completed the picture so well himself that nobody can improve it.

THE $44,000,000 BILL.

The House of Representatives, after four months of deliberation and debate, have acted on the question of inflating the currency. They have fixed the sum of $400,000,000 as the maximum amount of legal-tenders. It will be remembered that in a former act of Congress authorizing the issue of legal-tenders the national faith was pledged that the amount should never exceed $400,000,000. In 1866, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel these notes at a rate not exceeding $4,000,000 a month, and, under that law, Secretary McCulloch redeemed and canceled $44,000,000, leaving outstanding $356,000,000. The circulation remained at that amount until 1872, when Secretary Boutwell allowed himself to be persuaded that the $44,000,000 was a "reserve fund," and was induced to deposit several millions of it in the New York banks to save a lot of speculators from deserved bankruptcy. In a short time he withdrew this over-issue, but last fall Secretary Richardson again issued it, and at this time and for some weeks back the amount outstanding has been about $382,000,000. The House has now legalized this reissue of the notes paid off and canceled seven years ago, but has repeated the declaration that the issue shall never exceed $400,000,000. So the matter stands precisely where it did twelve years ago.

Nevertheless, the act is one of inflation, so far as it goes. It will be accepted by the world as an act unprecedented in the history of Governments. There is no example of a nation in time of profound peace, in the midst of general prosperity, free from internal dissension and external menace, resorting to a forced loan of $44,000,000. This issue of irredeemable paper, in the absence of any national danger, peril, or necessity, will stand in history as a perpetual reproach to the intelligence and patriotism of the Congress that authorized it. And, after all, the result attained is not worth the trouble taken to reach it. The inflation, in point of fact, is less than $20,000,000. The Secretary had already wrongfully issued $26,000,000, but, so long as that over-issue was not sanctioned by law, the credit of the nation was not seriously impaired. Nevertheless the inflation to that extent was a fact, and now, though the other $18,000,000 are to be issued, and by authority of law, it falls many miles short of the demands of the speculators who have been clamoring for more currency. It is so small that they will never feel the difference. The *settlement* of the question will doubtless have a favorable effect on business, but the expansion will in no wise meet the wants and necessities of the men who have been clamoring for it. The actual inflation ($18,000,000) will hardly exceed the ordinary average currency balance kept in the Treasury. The increased issue will be but a drop in the inflation bucket, and, while it will serve to exasperate all those who know that wealth cannot be created by multiplying bits of paper, and that injustice is sure to be committed, it will not satisfy the other side. So that, after all the labor, the House has resolved to impair the national credit by making a forced loan in time of peace, and yet has done nothing to appease the appetite of those who want to pay 50 cents on the dollar, and has done this in direct violation of the platform of the dominant party. While the action of the House is to be greatly regretted, the country perhaps has reason to be thankful that the action was no worse.

CORNERED AT LAST.

Some time since we characterized the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* as "an untruthful sheet." We have had occasion several times to prove its untruthfulness, and we are now called upon to prove its editor, Mr. Arthur Edwards, to be an untruthful person. A few weeks ago he made certain statements in the columns of his paper concerning an alleged interview between the Rev. Arthur Mitchell and Mr. Horace White. Before we had time to reply to it he sent us a note retracting, as he says, *one-third* of his allegations respecting the alleged interview, and maintaining the truth of the other two-thirds. We then published a note from the Rev. Mr. Mitchell stating that no such interview ever took place,—thus cutting away the remaining two-thirds of the statement. Mr. Edwards then declared in the *Advocate* that he had been "informed" that such an interview had taken place, and that he could prove that he had been so informed. He added that if the alleged interview did not take place with the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, it did take place with the officers of the First Presbyterian Church. We replied that no such interview had taken place with the officers of said church; and, since the whole thing was a lie, we expressed the belief that Mr. Arthur Edwards *had never been so informed by anybody*, and called on him to produce his informant.

This was a tolerably direct challenge, and how has it been answered? We publish the answer in another column. Instead of giving the authority for his statement,—instead of reaffirming it even,—he copies a silly article from the *Post and Mail* published two days after his own article had been published—an article in which we are able to count no less than five falsehoods, and which, even if it were all true, does not affirm the same things that Mr. Arthur Edwards affirmed, and is, therefore, wholly irrelevant.

We have now proved our original statement that the *Christian Advocate* is an untruthful sheet, and that its editor is an untruthful person. If any who have followed the controversy shall infer that the editor of the *Advocate* is also a slouch, and unfit to conduct any kind of a newspaper, we shall not dispute such a conclusion.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORM IN PLANO.

The ladies of the thriving little town of Plano, in this State, have taken hold of the temperance business in a scientific manner. Instead of praying in saloons and on muddy sidewalks, and leaving the result to Divine Providence, they have gone to work themselves, and have virtually suppressed intemperance in their midst by organizing public opinion against it, and forcing the rumseller to close his business by arraying the sentiment of the community against him in such a manner that his business became unprofitable. They commenced operations by filling a vacancy in the Board of Village Trustees with a strong temperance man. The election showing that a majority of the voters were on their side, they took fresh courage and instituted a vigorous campaign. A petition was placed in the hands of the prominent business men, asking them not to employ any one who was addicted to drinking, and this was very generally signed. Then they circulated a petition among the young ladies of the town, pledging them not to receive the attentions of young men who frequented saloons, and the village girls very readily signed it. Having fixed these three points,—that is, securing a Trustee who would insist upon the enforcement of the laws, debarring saloon-frequenters from obtaining work, and cutting the same class off from the prospect of having wives and children to abuse, they next moved *en masse* upon the saloons, not with prayers and psalms, but with entreaties to saloon-keepers to close up their business, and, with the moral effect of their presence in the saloons, to shame visitors from drinking. Large numbers were kept away in this manner, and the business of the rum-shops perceptibly decreased. This enraged the rumsellers, and shortly led to personal violence. Their next move was to hold large temperance meetings, and at the same time to bring suits against the saloon-keepers. As fast as the saloons close, the suits are withdrawn, and the prospects now are that the ladies will not have to complete any of their suits, and that the entire business will be broken up in a very short time. The latest move of the ladies is an eminently wise one. If the saloon is abolished, something else must take its place. Very few men are so depraved that they go to the saloon with the deliberate purpose of getting drunk. They go there because they meet congenial spirits and for recreation, and to pass away time which is hanging heavily upon their hands. There must be some place provided, therefore, where men can find the recreation and means of passing away time pleasurably which they find at the saloons. The first move of the ladies in this direction is an effort to establish a library and reading-room, and this has so far advanced that it is a certainty. Having established these resorts, others will follow. This is the English plan of dealing with intemperance. The most effective measures in England to counteract the influence of the liquor shops and public houses have been public houses conducted upon temperance principles, where the workingmen can congregate, read the newspapers, have light and wholesome refreshments at a cheaper rate than the saloons can sell liquors, and the diversions of the bowling-alley, billiard-table, quoits, draughts, and other games. When a workingman is offered an opportunity to read his paper, smoke his pipe, have his cup of coffee and sandwich, an opportunity for pleasurable diversions and a chance to meet his fellows, cheaper than he can have an evening's entertainment at a saloon, the chances are that he will go to the former instead of the latter. When, to these attractions, concerts, readings, popular lectures, and attractive shows are added for a mere pittance, as in England, the inducements are so increased that the saloon stands little chance of patronage except from the hopelessly besotted.

In contradistinction to this rational method of dealing with intemperance, and supplying something else in its place, let us look for a moment at the result which has been achieved by the temperance movement as conducted by what are known as the praying bands of women, who mass all their efforts upon the effect of prayer and psalm. The centre of this kind of effort has been the State of Ohio. It has prevailed to some extent in Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, and Iowa, but in these States there has been no thoroughly organized and concerted movement. In Ohio it has been fairly tested, and the later evidence goes to show that the praying bands are plowing a sea which closes up behind them. In Columbus there are 400 places where liquor is sold, and, after seven weeks' incessant praying, half-a-dozen low dives and one billiard-hall have succumbed. The unprofitable dens yielded, and the profitable ones are doing rather more business than ever, and the praying bands are daily diminishing. At Morrow, where most of the doggeries yielded, Cincinnati firms are making arrangements to open new places next week, while those which did not yield are doing more business than ever. At Circleville, liquor cannot be bought by the glass, but it can be bought by the bottle all over town. At Xenia, the result is the same. From every quarter comes the same report. There are but two towns in the whole State in which all the saloons were closed, and in those two intemperance still prevails. To any one who has looked beyond the excitements of the moment, this result will not be surprising. The movement from the exclusively religious standpoint has not succeeded because, in the first place, it has not commanded the unanimous support of the Church itself, many, not only of the laity but of the most influential clergymen, both in the Protestant and Catholic denominations, having declined to give it their sanction. It has not succeeded in the second place, because intemperance cannot be stayed without organizing public opinion against it, and praying in the streets does not accomplish this. There is, in addition to these objections against this merely religious movement, another danger which has not been sufficiently regarded, and which may be even more deplorable than the evil of intemperance. If this movement fails, as it gives signs of doing, then the failure must react against the Church and paralyze, more or less, its influence for good in other directions. If religious people put prayer to the test in this manner, and prayer fails to accomplish its object, the result will be disastrous to all religious effort, will encourage the vicious classes, and increase the army of the scoffers. It would be at [illegible] ment of the community to look a little beyond the excitement of the moment and ascertain not only what their efforts are accomplishing, but try and see where the movement is leading them.

At the North Side Convention of the People's Party to nominate candidates for town offices, a resolution was passed that the town officers owe it to themselves and the community to levy no more taxes than are necessary to conduct business. This is the most cheerful announcement of the season. Heretofore the community has owed the town officers to an unlimited extent, but when the town officers acknowledge that they owe the community something, there is hope for the future.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

Result of the Votes in the Two Houses of the Legislature.

Dawes Ahead in the Senate and Hoar in the House.

Dawes, Hoar, and B. R. Curtis Run Nearly Even on Joint Ballot.

A Long and Bitter Fight in Prospect.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., March 24.—As the hour set for the first ballot approached, the State House was thronged by the friends of the several candidates, who, for a week past, have had their headquarters at the hotels in the vicinity. Members of the Legislature admitted their friends to the floor, until all the spare room was occupied, when an order was passed forbidding any more admissions.

THE GALLERIES WERE CROWDED,

and the stairways, ante-rooms, and Doric Hall were all filled with animated partisans. There were almost as many opinions about the result as persons. Few anticipated that the balloting to-day would clearly indicate the ultimate choice, but it was generally conceded that Mr. Dawes would have a plurality, his more sanguine friends claiming that he would receive 100 to 115 votes, and placing Mr. Hoar's vote at about 80. Mr. Hoar's friends conceded Dawes from 90 to 100, and claimed between 80 and 90 for their candidate. It was three minutes past the hour of half-past 2 when the special assignment was called for in the House. Speaker Sanford recited the statute under which the election was held, and

THE VOTING BEGAN.

every member was provided with a check-list, and almost all kept tally. The calling of the roll occupied about twenty minutes, and at a quarter past 3 the result was proclaimed. Those who kept a tally noticed that first Judge Curtis, the Democratic candidate, led, and that Hoar led Dawes. These three kept very near together all the time, but, to everybody's surprise, Dawes at no time caught up with Hoar. The vote was announced as follows:

Whole number	235
Necessary for a choice	118
E. Rockwood Hoar	68
Benjamin R. Curtis	63
Henry L. Dawes	61
John E. Sanford	16
Charles Francis Adams	12
N. P. Banks	5
Gov. William B. Washburn	2
Wendell Phillips	2

Ex-Gov. John H. Clifford, John B. Smith (Sumner's colored friend), Charles D. Evans, Jr., William Lloyd Garrison, ex-Gov. A. H. Bullock, and Charles Hale had one each. There was but one ballot.

THE SENATE

had three ballots. The first two resulted as follows:

Hoar	10
Dawes	14
Curtis	10
Adams	2
Whittier	1

On the third ballot two votes changed from Hoar to Dawes, and a new vote for Dawes made the latter's vote 17 and Hoar's 8.

THE RESULT IN BOTH HOUSES

aggregates as follows:

Whole number	272
Necessary for a choice	137
Dawes	78
Hoar	76
Curtis	73
Scattering	45
Absent	7

Dawes lacks 59 votes of a majority, and Hoar lacks 61. Hoar would get more of the scattering vote than Dawes, but if it were all thrown for either it would not make a majority without some changes from Hoar to Dawes, or vice versa.

Almost all the known

BUTLER MEN VOTED FOR DAWES.

Speaker Sanford's vote was complimentary, but he is nevertheless among the talked-of resorts when the break comes. There is an effort to make Banks prominent, but it is not likely to succeed. Adams is rather a possibility than a probability. The politicians are morbidly anxious lest

HARM COME TO THE PARTY.

After the voting, some of Mr. Dawes' friends gave out that there would be a party caucus to-night, and some of Mr. Hoar's friends declared they would not take part in it. The manufacturing interests hereabouts are working hard for Dawes, in payment of a debt for services in behalf of the tariff. In consideration of this, the

WORCESTER "SPY"

to-day says:

> If the gentlemen suppose that they have any special interest in Mr. Dawes' election, we would remind the members of the Legislature that cotton and woolen influences have not always been such as Massachusetts was willing to be governed by in the choice of a Senator. If they had been consulted Mr. Sumner never would have become Senator. And when we are choosing his successor it is not the time to stuff our ears with cotton.

The result of to-day's balloting does not indicate a speedy election.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Boston *Post* this morning says in regard to the Senatorship:

> A rumor is current that several of the leading supporters of Judge Hoar are preparing to bring forward the name of ex-Gov. Clifford when it becomes apparent that Hoar cannot receive a majority of the joint convention. Speaker Sanford's name is also mentioned in this connection, and there seems to be a feeling in certain quarters that some one not prominently mentioned may be the successful man.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—Those who expected to know all about it after the first vote on the Senatorship in the Legislature this afternoon reluctantly admit that they are no wiser than they were this morning, except that they cannot figure up so many votes for Dawes as they expected. They don't understand it, and what is worse, they cannot put their fingers on the names which they confidently expected would be counted for Dawes.

AT THE CAUCUS TO-NIGHT,

The Hoar party said nothing, but Dawes' friends were extremely nervous lest they should be bound by the action of the caucus, and this anxiety gives color to the charges that are freely made to-night that they will

TRADE RATHER THAN SEE HOAR ELECTED.

The sixteen votes which Sanford had to-day will be divided round to-morrow, but there will probably be no signs of yielding on the part of the Democrats. They are jubilant over the fact, of which there now can be no question, that so long as both sides remain firm there can be no election without them. There is little excitement to-night, the canvass being by common consent postponed to to-morrow night.

OPINIONS ARE DIVIDED

whether more than one ballot will be risked to-morrow, when they meet in convention.

In Washington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The greatest interest is displayed here in the pending Senatorial election in Massachusetts. In the House to-day members congregated in knots all over the floor reading the frequent telegrams that were received, announcing the aspect of affairs in Boston. It is the general opinion here to-night that neither Hoar nor Dawes will receive the coveted honor. Dawes is credited with saying to-day: "Last winter I was defeated because Butler opposed me, and this winter, it seems, I am to be defeated because Butler is understood to be for me." The belief that Adams will be elected is gaining ground.

WASHINGTON.

Senators Sherman and Thurman on the Finance Question.

Yesterday's Testimony in the Howard Investigation.

Additional Charges Made Against the District Officials.

Alleged Frauds in the Making of Contracts for Indian Supplies.

A Singular State of Affairs at the Red Cloud and Whetstone Agencies.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—In the District investigation to-day, the memorialists filed two more charges setting forth that the Board of Public Works have created a multitude of needless officers in direct violation of the organic act, especially in the appointment of a Treasurer of the Board, to whom they caused all moneys belonging to the District to be turned over, although expressly forbidden to do so by act of Congress of May 8, 1872; and that they have charged and made assessments for work never done by them. The Committee were notified that but one more charge would be presented by the memorialists.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Thornton Smith, a contractor for the laying of concrete pavements, but who has not had any contracts with the Board, was examined without developing anything striking.

John O. Evans was also examined in a preliminary way, without reaching anything of particular interest.

The foreman, or Superintendent, Abrahams, was examined and testified in general terms as to the poor material used by Evans, and the poor work done by him at very high figures. He stated that the concrete pavement laid by Evans at $3.20 and $3.50 per yard could be put down at $2.25, and a good profit be realized.

Kilbourn was not examined.

NON-TAXABLE PROPERTY.

It appears by a list which has been prepared by the Board of Public Works, that there is non-taxable property, such as churches and school-houses, in this District, to the amount of over $7,000,000.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The District Investigating Committee this morning examined Thornton Smith, one of the successful bidders for the concrete contracts. He testified that the pavement laid by C. E. Evans, on Pennsylvania avenue and Madison place was inferior to that in front of the Arlington Hall, the latter being the required standard, although paid for at the same rate.

FRANKLIN MACE,

of Maryland, testified that Evans & Co. had not paid him the royalty claimed by him as the owner of the Scharf pavement patent, and that the pavement laid by that company was composed of inferior material.

LOUIS CLEPHANE

was examined by counsel for the memorialists, to show that he went on various contractors' bonds for amounts larger than the total value of his property. At the time he testified he was worth not exceeding $50,000, and supposed he had signed bonds amounting to $160,000 in the aggregate. The Committee took a recess.

On the reassembling of the Committee, the counsel for the memorialists offered in evidence extracts from the published reports of the assets of Jay Cooke, showing the extent of the interest of that firm in the Maryland Freestone and Mining Company.

JOHN O. EVANS

was then examined in reference to the transactions of various paving associations with which he has been connected. There was never any secret or other arrangement between witness and the Board of Public Works by which he or his partners were to obtain contracts. There was no truth in the statement that witness was ever favored over other contractors by the Board. Witness never paid nor agreed to pay to any member of the Board of Public Works any money to secure a contract; never divided or proposed to divide profits with any of them.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Among the specifications of charges filed with the House Committee on Indian Affairs upon which an investigation is to be had are the following: For beef for the seven Upper Missouri Agencies for the present fiscal year, the following awards were made:

> The Whetstone and Red Cloud Agencies to A. H. Wilder, of St. Paul, Minn., at $2.72¼ per 100 pounds; Upper Missouri and Grand River Agencies to J. W. L. Slavens, of Kansas City, Mo., at $2.73 per 100 pounds; and for the Santee, Yankton, and Cheyenne Agencies to J. M. Dodge, of Iowa, at $2.76¼ per 100 pounds.

These awards were made in New York. It is asserted that when

THE FINAL CONTRACTS

were made at Washington the Dodge and Slavens agencies were exchanged, and the contract price raised 3 cents per pound from the awards made in New York. Responsible men, offering good bonds, put in bids at much lower figures. One of them, J. B. Harlan, of Iowa, at such rates as would have made a difference in behalf of the Government of about $36,000. In other cases the saving would have been less, but still considerable. These bidders filed their protests with the Interior Department at the time the awards were made.

For the Blackfoot Agency, L. B. Church bid to furnish beef at $2.25 per 100 pounds, while the award was made to a Mr. Storey at $2.33 per 100 lbs. For the Crow Agency, Montana, William Nowlan, of Montana, offered to furnish XXX flour at $1.50 per 100 lbs, while the award was made to P. A. Largey of the same Territory, at $3 per 100 pounds. The bond offered by Nowlan was perfectly good. He has written to Maj. Maginnis, the Delegate from Montana, to have the matter ventilated.

BIDS FOR TRANSPORTATION

from Red Cloud to Cheyenne were filed as follows: J. W. Slavens, $1.40 per 100 pounds per 100 miles; D. J. McCann, $1.20 do; George Marshall, $1.10 do; R. Middleton, 95 cents do; Hecht & May, $1.17 do. McCann received the award at New York at $1.20, which, it is asserted, was afterwards increased to $1.75. This is but a sample of the complaints filed for investigation.

The Committee are undoubtedly

DETERMINED TO PROSECUTE THIS INVESTIGATION

with thoroughness, and it is now quite safe for all parties who have been wronged by the action of the Advisory Board in awarding contracts for the last two fiscal years to come forward, and give specifications. It is believed there is a large number of such persons, and if they, or others, who know of wrongs so committed will send information to the Hon. George M. Adams, of the Committee, their communication will be treated as confidential. The name and address of the witness should be given in order that he may be subpoenaed.

THE INDIANS AT RED CLOUD AND WHETSTONE AGENCY.

The Secretary of the Interior has forwarded to Speaker Blaine a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, setting forth that the contract for supplying the Indians at Red Cloud and Whetstone Agencies with beef expired on the 15th, but that the contractors had consented to continue the supply till the 1st of April. The Commissioner requests that an appropriation of over $200,000 be made at once to supply these Indians with beef till the 1st of January, when the new appropriation will become available. The Secretary joins in urging speedy action. There seems to be several points about this worth attention. If it takes more than $200,000 to supply beef for these Indians during the summer months, the cost the whole year must be considerably more than $800,000. It seems just

A LITTLE SINGULAR

that this contract expires three and a half months before the fiscal year is out instead of at the end of the year, and that a request for a new appropriation is delayed till the contract has expired, and until within about a week of the time up to which the contractors as a special favor consent to furnish supplies, when, [illegible] that war may ensue if the beef is not at once provided for is most significantly set forth. Under such a pressure, it would be but natural that Congress would hasten to make the appropriation without asking questions. It may be all right, but if it is a job it is ably put up to succeed.

COMMITTEE WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROPAGATION OF FISHES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The House Appropriations Committee have agreed to recommend an appropriation of $15,000 to carry on the work of propagating food fishes. Prof. Baird, who has had charge of this work, appeared before the Committee to-day, and made an argument in favor of the appropriation.

TAXATION OF RAILROAD LAND-GRANTS.

Mr. Crounse, of Nebraska, was heard by the House Public Land Committee to-day in advocacy of a bill introduced by him declaring that the lands granted to the Pacific Railroads may be taxed by State authority, but no conclusion was reached by the Committee.

A NEW LAND-GRANT RAILROAD.

The House Railways and Canals Committee heard arguments to-day in favor of the bill granting Government aid to a projected narrow-gauge railroad to connect the Central Pacific Railroad with the Columbia River via Portland, Oregon. The road is to be 700 miles long, and 200 miles of it will be built by the State of Oregon; and, to aid in the construction of the remaining 500, the Government is asked to guarantee the railroad companies 5 per cent bonds at the rate of $10,000 per mile. It is asserted that $20,000,000 have been subscribed to build the road, and that 10 per cent of that amount can be at once realized if this bill passes and the construction of the road is immediately commenced. The Committee are inclined to regard the proposition favorably.

THE HAGERSTOWN BANK.

The Senate Finance Committee have decided to report adversely on the bill authorizing the National Bank at Hagerstown, Md., to move to this city, which recently passed the House.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to insert the item of $15,000 in the Deficiency Appropriation bill, to be used in carrying on the work of food-fish propagation. The Committee also had under consideration, and will probably grant, the estimates of the Interior Department for the appropriations needed to supply the deficiencies in the amounts appropriated last year for the Indian service in Arizona and New Mexico.

THE HOWARD CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The Howard Court of Inquiry to-day continued the hearing of Gen. Ballock, witness for the prosecution. The testimony principally related to the method of paying bounties to colored soldiers. Witness testified that no very general rules had been adopted for this purpose, as each case received specific instructions. Gen. Howard supervised his action, either by personal examination or by an inspection of his books at the end of each month. Instead of approving all vouchers by Gen. Ballock seriatum, Gen. Howard, on account of the loss of his right arm, got permission from the Second Comptroller to approve the abstracts of vouchers paid, which recited and described the vouchers and accompanied them. In many instances Gen. Ballock had vouchers sent to him receipted by claimants before sending the money to the sub-agents to make payments, and in some instances the payments were not made because of not finding the claimants. The examination of Gen. Ballock will be continued to-morrow.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CENTENNIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—A petition has been sent to Congress, headed by Peter Cooper and signed by a number of the prominent business men of New York, urging an appropriation for the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

THE LATE JUDGE DENT.

The remains of Judge Louis Dent were shipped to-day for St. Louis. They were accompanied by Dr. Alexander Sharpe and Col. Fred Dent Grant.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

SPECIAL AGENCY DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury has established the Seventeenth Special Agency District, embracing all ports within the Collection District of New Orleans north of Paducah, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., and including those ports. The headquarters are at Cincinnati. Special Agent James B. Morris has been assigned in charge of the District.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed David Reid United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania; Frederick Herman Schenck, of Indiana, Consul at Barcelona; Giles B. Overton, Receiver of Public Moneys at Salt Lake City; Thomas E. Burns, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fourth District of Kentucky.

The nomination of Thomas B. Van Buren as Consul at Kanagawa, which was confirmed a few days ago and laid aside, on motion to reconsider, was to-day finally confirmed.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of citizens of Blair County, Penn., deprecating the re-enactment of the duty on tea and coffee. Referred.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a petition of citizens of New Jersey, asking for the passage of a law providing for 3 65-100 convertible bonds. Referred.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition of citizens of Indiana and Kentucky, asking that the law of Congress relative to bridges over the Ohio River be amended so as to require that the bridges over that river shall have 400-feet spans and a pivot-draw of 160 feet. Referred.

SHERMAN'S FINANCE BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate laid aside informally the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, and took up the new financial bill reported by Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, yesterday. The provisions of the new bill were explained by Mr. Sherman.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill reported yesterday, and just taken up, was not a satisfactory one, as it was in the nature of a compromise; and, while it had the strength of a promise, it also had the weakness of such a measure. There was a necessity for those on one side to yield their views, to some extent, to others, and, unless they should so yield, no bill could be passed. There must be some middle ground agreed upon to make the bill satisfactory to all. It only remains for the Senate to say if this was a fair compromise, whether it would improve our currency and give the relief demanded. He then had the bill read by sections, and explained the provisions of each. He said United States notes at this moment are unconvertible, irredeemable, and depreciated at the rate of 12 per cent. They had depreciated ever since their issue, at one time being worth only 40 cents in gold, and even now worth only 90 cents. The Committee had reported in favor of fixing the amount of United States notes at $382,000,000, that being the amount now outstanding, but he hoped it would soon be practicable to get back to $356,000,000, and recover the ground lost by the panic. The $382,000,000 had been fixed upon not because it was the best amount, but because it was the amount now in circulation. The time must come when these notes must be redeemed in coin, and something must be done looking to that end. He quoted the annual production of precious metals in this country, the coinage, etc., and said he was not prepared to say that any day could be fixed now for resumption. He hoped Congress would not adjourn with the increased currency without any plan of redemption. If such course be pursued, the country would be dishonored. The United States was rich enough to advance its notes to par in gold, with its 40,000,000 of the most prosperous people in the world. The increase of National Bank capital under the bill would be about $110,000,000. He did not think it would be any violation of confidence to state that the Secretary of the Treasury wished to retire an equal amount of greenbacks, as the National-Bank notes were issued. It had not been the design of the Finance Committee to enter upon any serious modification of the National Banking act. In conclusion he said this was not a party or sectional struggle, but a question involving the faith and honor of the country, and Congress must provide a National currency well distributed, and one gradually approaching redemption in gold.

Mr. THURMAN said he had never made a personal explanation, but he was forced to do so now by what had been said by the Senator from Michigan (Ferry) in one of his late speeches. That Senator had arraigned him because he kept quiet through this discussion, as if it was not a merit not to speak. He (Thurman) thought that to delay legislation by speaking was almost a crime. [illegible]

...from an expression of his opinion, and read from newspapers to support his argument. Before a Senator made charges against another Senator he should be assured of the truth thereof he spoke. He (Thurman) denied that he had ever said the panic was the result of an attempt of the creditors of the East to force the debtors of the South and West into specie resumption. He had never made such a ridiculous assertion in his life. On the contrary, he had always said that the panic was the result of over-trading and Congressional legislation, embarking in new enterprises, and especially in the Northern Pacific Railroad scheme. He never uttered a word in favor of inflation, but had expressed the opinion that he was opposed to any violent or sudden measures for specie resumption. He was too much of an old-fashioned Democrat to favor embarking on any career of inflation which meant no resumption at all. The Senator (Ferry) had charged him with being absent from the Senate when votes were taken on several amendments. If he had taken the trouble to inquire, he would have ascertained that at that time he (Thurman) was on a sick bed, and unable to be in the Senate. Had he been present, he would have voted against all the amendments and for the motion to recommit, as he believed the Committee was the place to perfect a bill, and not the Senate.

Mr. FERRY said he had commented on the action of the Senator as expressed by one of the leading papers in Cincinnati. If he had offended, the journalist had offended. He (Ferry) was still at a loss to know where the Senator stood to-day, as he had submitted no proposition, no plan. He inquired of the gentleman (Thurman) if he was in favor of the bill just reported by the Finance Committee.

Mr. THURMAN said his present belief was that he would oppose it, though he had not examined it carefully, as he had not time to do so. His impression was that he would vote against it.

Mr. FERRY said he would vote to make the volume of legal-tenders $400,000,000 and for free-banking.

Mr. THURMAN said this bill fixed the amount of greenbacks at $382,000,000, and only increased the National Bank circulation to the extent of $16,000,000. Free banking meant an extension of the National Bank circulation to many millions of dollars. The only limit would be the amount of Government bonds which could be procured to put up as securities. It meant an indefinite extension of irredeemable paper currency and perpetuation of national indebtedness. If National Banking was to be perpetuated, the national indebtedness must be, and, with this high debt, heavy taxation and high tariff would continue. The perpetual National Banking system meant that the people of Ohio must pay $3 or $4 more per thousand for their lumber from Michigan than they would have to pay if they could get it from Canada. It meant death to free-trade, and if the Senator (Ferry) was in favor of extending the system of National Banks, he was in favor of extending the national indebtedness. He denied that the bill just reported made the currency elastic. On the contrary, it fixed the amount by just as arbitrary rule as that of the present day. Though he felt adverse to the bill now, he thought it infinitely better than inflation.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After considerable animated discussion over an attempt by Messrs. O'NEIL and MYERS to make personal or privileged questions out of a mistake in the Washington papers in regard to their votes on the Four Hundred Million bill, yesterday, which attempt the SPEAKER refused to countenance, the House proceeded to the discussion of the Georgia contested-election case.

After three hours' discussion the minority resolution that Rawls, the sitting member, was entitled to the seat, was rejected,—yeas, 77; nays, 133,—and the majority resolutions, declaring Sloan, the contestant, entitled to the seat, were adopted—yeas, 133; nays, 74. It was purely a party vote, except that Messrs. Banning, Fort, and Shoemaker of Pennsylvania, voted with the Democrats.

Andrew Sloan then came forward and took the modified (not ironclad) oath.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. McCRARY after an unsuccessful effort to have some arrangement made for taking a vote on the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce, gave notice that he would move the previous question on the passage of the bill at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution giving to the Committee of Ways and Means authority to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths, in all cases pending for examination before it from time to time. Adopted.

WORKINGMEN'S MEMORIAL.

W. R. ROBERTS (N. Y.) said: "I am requested by the Workingmen's Committee of New York to present a memorial to the House of Representatives in favor of an eight-hour law, and for the removal of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. The memorial is signed by 20,000 persons, representing the Typographical Union and various trades and laboring societies of New York City. In presenting it, I desire to express my entire and full approval of the objects of the memorialists. I request that the memorial be read at the Clerk's desk, and printed in the *Congressional Record*."

Mr. MAYNARD—I object to that. Let the memorial come in under the rule.

Mr. ROBERTS—The gentleman from Tennessee would not object if it was a memorial from the bankers and brokers of New York, but because it comes from the workingmen he objects.

Mr. MAYNARD—The gentleman from New York measures other people's corn by his own half bushels.

Mr. ROBERTS—I measure that gentleman by his acts.

Mr. MAYNARD—I have a right to object to having the memorial read in the House and printed in the *Record*, and I insist upon my objection.

The memorial was received and ordered to be printed, (but not in the *Record*), and was referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

THE TRANSPORTATION BILL.

The House then proceeded to the discussion of the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce, and Mr. HILLARD (Ala.) made a constitutional and legal argument against the bill.

At the close of Mr. Willard's speech the House took a recess till 7:30; the evening session to be devoted to the same subject.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—For the Upper Lakes and the Northwest and Southwest to the Missouri Valley, falling barometer, southwesterly, warmer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 25—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.89	26	S., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.42	38	S. E., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.85	28	W., light	.....	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.21	35	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.36	34	S., light	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.36	29	S., brisk	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.24	32	S., brisk	.....	Clear.
Denver	29.92	26	S., fresh	.....	Fair.
Detroit	30.36	29	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Duluth	30.27	26	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.92	39	S. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.80	21	W., fresh	.....	Light snow.
Ft. Gibson	30.08	47	E., fresh	.....	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.29	38	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.13	30	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Lawrence	30.23	39	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette	29.78	33	W., brisk	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.27	30	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Omaha	30.04	28	S., brisk	.....	Fair.
Penbina	29.79	20	N. W., brisk	.....	Fair.
Toledo	0.25	33	S. W., brisk	.....	Clear.
Yankton	29.94	43	S., fresh	.....	Fair.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., March 24.—The Ontario Legislature concluded its sessions to-day, the Lieutenant-Governor having sanctioned a large number of important bills, including one establishing an income franchise.

Navigation is now fully opened here. The first cargo of lumber was shipped yesterday.

A prominent lumber merchant of Hamilton is believed to have absconded to Buffalo, leaving his creditors inquiring after $150,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—The steamships City of Baltimore and City of Montreal, from New York; Batavia, from Boston, and Scandinavian, from Portland, have arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 24.—Steamship Maine, from New York, has arrived.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The Senate last night sustained Gov. Booth's veto of the Harbor Commission bill, which is another victory for the Independents.

The Senate to-day voted to lay the Freeman Railroad bill on the table. This probably seals its fate. The vote was 21 ayes to 13 nays.

WATERTOWN, MASS., LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 24.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 926; market better than last week, with an advance of nearly ½c; choice, $10.25@10.50; extra, $9.50@9.75; first quality, $8.50@9.00; second, $8.00@8.25; third, $6.00@7.00.

SWINE—Receipts, 1,400; some improvement in the market; Western fat hogs, 6½@6¾c; Eastern fat hogs, 6¾@7c; stores, 5½@6c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600; market dull; choice, $6.00@6.50; fair to good, $5.50@5.75; poor, $4.50@5.00.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Suits Instituted Against Special Agent Jayne.

He Is Charged with Unnecessarily Detaining Books and Papers.

Conspiracy to Defraud Also Alleged Against Him.

Sanborn's Defense Before the Ways and Means Committee.

His Own Witnesses Hopelessly Damage His Case.

JAYNE'S TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The first of a plentiful crop of promising civil and criminal suits against Special Agent B. G. Jayne has been instituted, by service of the complaint in the name of Messrs. Platt & Boyd, of Nos. 79 and 81 Murray street, for the sum of $50,000 damages for trespass, in the seizure of their books and papers on July 16, 1873, on such frivolous pretenses that, in order to obtain a warrant, Jayne was compelled to employ an irresponsible person to swear to the truth of the affidavits. The seizure was made under circumstances of great

VIOLENCE AND THREATS

on the part of Jayne that he would have books not named in the warrant, if he had to call in the army and navy of the United States. These books and papers have never been returned to Platt & Boyd. They have refused to compromise, although threatened by District Attorney Bliss with indictment on criminal charges, for which there are of course no grounds, but repeatedly insisted on going to trial before a jury. This Jayne does not intend to do under the circumstances, and hence the delay in returning the books.

On Saturday last, Stanley, Brown, and Clarke, attorneys for Messrs. Platt & Boyd, and several other merchants with

COURAGE ENOUGH TO FIGHT JAYNE,

moved in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, for the return of the books and papers of their clients, and Judge Blatchford, in ruling on certain points, denied the right of Bliss and Jayne to detain them longer. They were given until to-day to answer this demand, and on Monday Jayne, Bliss, and George Priest, Jayne's confidential clerk, were closeted most of the day preparing an answer to the motion made on Saturday. The preparation of this answer has apparently given great trouble, as Jayne, on his return to the storehouse where he resides when in New York, expressed his annoyance of the devilish way in which Platt & Boyd were behaving.

The case does not progress to a settlement as rapidly as it would if Platt & Boyd had continued to retain Jayne's lawyer, who made his appearance and offered his services five minutes after their books were seized in July last.

TWO OTHER SUITS

will be begun against Jayne in a few days. One will be to recover the informer's moiety in the Woodruff and Robinson case, which Jayne received while in Washington. The real informer in the case was a man named Hayes, who resigned his claim in trust to his lawyers, Doolittle, Davis, and Lyon, who refused to consent to its transfer to Jayne. The sum involved in the suit is $12,100. Jayne is also charged in this complaint with conspiracy with Hayes and others to defraud.

SUIT IS ALSO THREATENED

by Messrs. Rufus Storey & Co. against Jayne to recover the $30,000 which was dropped when the firm settled the case with the Government by the payment of $100,000, of which only $80,000 was reported by Jayne to the Treasury at Washington, the sum at which the compromise was effected. Mr. Storey has said he will spend another $100,000 but what he will have the $20,000 of which both he and the Government were robbed.

SANBORN'S DEFENSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Two witnesses brought here by Sanborn were examined to-day in the Ways and Means Committee. The members of the Committee say that although they were produced to help Sanborn, the testimony that they gave was quite damaging to his case. Two more witnesses in his behalf will be examined to-morrow.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The Committee of Ways and Means this morning gave a hearing in the Sanborn contract matter. Sanborn was present, attended by ex-Representative Woodbridge, of Vermont, as his counsel, and stated he had two witnesses present who could not remain another day in Washington, and requested the Committee first to hear them. The Committee then heard John D. Coughlin, a member of the New York Legislature, who had been formerly Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in the City of New York, and now acting under an agreement with Sanborn. Coughlin related minutely all the details of the work of collecting the legacy and succession tax, which was his specialty, and in regard to which he claimed to be an expert. It was he who called on W. W. Phelps, and made the final collection of about $15,000 as the tax on personal property of John J. Phelps, deceased, and he gave it as his belief that the tax

NEVER WOULD HAVE BEEN PAID

through the regular course, because Phelps seemed under the impression that the law repealing the legacy and succession tax applied to his case, while, on the contrary, the law only applied to the future, and not to the past. He stated there was no record kept in the Internal Revenue Department of taxes due; only of taxes paid, and it was only through the efforts of an expert like himself, who, by comparing the information derived from the Surrogate's office with the record of taxes paid in the Collector's office, ascertained where the delinquencies existed, that such delinquent tax could ever be recovered. On being questioned to his personal share in the sums recovered, he declined to give information, but Mr. Woodridge having intimated the willingness of his client to have the information given, Coughlin said he

RECEIVED FROM SANBORN 12½ PER CENT

of the gross amount collected. He denied that he has imparted to Sanborn any information acquired as Assistant Assessor, and stated that Sanborn had filed in the District Attorney's office a list of persons from whom taxes were to be collected before he (Coughlin) had anything to do with him.

Mr. Foster asked Coughlin if he had

EVER BEEN PAID "HUSH-MONEY."

Coughlin replied that he did not understand the meaning of the term, but he had never received money from any one in settlement of matters which he had not reported.

In reply to questions by Mr. Beck, Coughlin stated that in March, 1873, some months before the date of the Sanborn contract, he had written to the Secretary of the Treasury proposing to collect delinquent legacy and succession taxes in the County of New York at a commission of 15 per cent, although the same work was afterward given to Sanborn at a commission of 50 per cent.

Mr. Beck—And you really did all the work in these legacy and succession matters?

Coughlin—Yes.

Mr. Beck—Sanborn did not work up anything in person?

Coughlin—No, although he had lodged information beforehand.

Mr. Beck—He got that information, did he not, from somebody who had once been in the Internal Revenue office.

Coughlin—I do not know whether he had been or not.

Mr. Beck—Give us his name.

Coughlin—His name is Waddel; I don't know his first name.

Sanborn—His name is William Waddel. He was never in the Internal Revenue Department.

THO. F. BELSTERLING,

of Philadelphia, was also examined. He stated that, having been the special Assistant Assessor of the legacy and succession taxes in Philadelphia for nearly two years, and having become familiar with the records in the office of the Register of Wills, he was employed, after leaving that office, by Barrows, as the agent of Sanborn, to procure information as to unpaid legacy and succession taxes. The information, he said, was obtained only by a great deal of hard labor, and without collusion of any kind or degree with any Internal Revenue or other Government officer, and without paying a penny to any such person.

A Retailer Justified by Experience.

The black burglar known as "Big Frank," who escaped from the Essex jail, Salem, recently, has some reason for fatalistic belief in the circumstances of his restraint in Philadelphia, as thus told to a reporter: "My arrest is fated!" he exclaimed, "simply fate and nothing else. That fate which begins with all such creatures as myself, and follows us night and day like a shadow, which interrupts our private peace, which disturbs our dreams, and which finally brings us down here in such a place as this. It is this fate which holds me now a captive. Listen to the story. No more remarkable arrest can be found in criminal record. No matter where I had my quarte s after my arrival in Philadelphia, suffice it to say that at the moment of my capture I had only been in daylight for five minutes. I saw a horse-car passing down Master street, and, upon looking at it, saw a man steadily gazing at me from one of the windows.

I felt uneasy, though I did not recognize the face, and I stepped in the first saloon I came to. I was forced to come out in order to get something to eat. You know what followed. The man found a Constable and arrested me. Think of it! Had I come out of the place where I was staying one moment later the affair could not have taken place. Had the car been behind time, to-day, instead of being here, I would have been free. The man who recognized me is a resident of another city. He passes down Master street only once in so many years, and yet this man, at the hour, nay, at the very moment I appear upon the street, recognizes me and brings me to this dreary cell. Sir, it is a fate, fate and nothing less."

THE RIOTOUS LUMBERMEN.

History of the Difficulties Between the Rival Boom Companies.

Troops Sent to the Scene of Disturbances Withdrawn by the Governor.

The Parties Left to Fight It Out Between Themselves.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 24.—The row at Greenville and vicinity had its origin in circumstances which may interest lumbermen. The Greenville Boom Company has heretofore had the undisputed right of running logs on Flat River and tributaries. In previous dispatches this has been called the old Company. On the 4th inst. a new logging company was formed of prominent mill-owners of this city, Grand Haven, and Greenville, head quarters at Greenville, called the Grand River & Greenville Log-Running Company, for the purpose of running logs on Grand Flat and Rogue Rivers as cheaply as possible, and to protect themselves from what they deemed the

UNJUST MONOPOLY

of the old Company so far as their logs on Flat River and tributaries were concerned. On other streams the old Company had no claims, so there could be no conflict except on Flat River. Woolerly & Co., of this city, have not a controlling interest in the new Company, as intimated yesterday. They own ten shares of the whole 150. The President is Sherman H. Boyce, of Grand Haven. The other owners are Hunter & Savidge, P. B. Kelsey, Andrew J. Emlaue, Henry A. Bauer, James Stuart, Rufus Sprague, Merrit Fuller, Glasgow & McIntyre, and Nathaniel Haight, all of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, or Greenville. The Company owns five-sixths of all the logs on Grand Flat and Rogue Rivers, a total of 115,000,000 feet; 45,000,000 feet are above the old Company's dams on Flat River. The old Company have few, if any, logs of their own above their dams this season. The new Company assert that they tried to purchase or lease the old Company's facilities for running logs, but the latter refused to make any reasonable terms, and declared that they would run the new Company's logs out themselves, or they should not come out at all. Such is the

NEW COMPANY'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

Certain it is the old Company demanded 15 cents per 1,000 feet for running the logs, but such has always been their price. It is certainly a monstrous charge, and it is said it has enabled them to pay 55 per cent dividends; but they claim to be the legal and rightful possessors of the log running facilities on the Flat River, affording equal privileges and terms to all logowners, and they assert that the new company is the one that is trying to

MONOPOLIZE.

resorting to violence at last, which latter statement is true. Fraunt & Seeley were recently employed by the new Company to go upon Flat River and boss the job of driving out their logs, with orders to accomplish the business in some way before the water should fall. The Company furnished them nearly one hundred men, mostly from the Saginaw Valley. The patrons mentioned the departure of these men for Flat River, and intimated that they were

A FORCE TO BE FEARED

and could be relied on in such an emergency as an affray. These are the men who chopped away the chutes and gates of the old Company at Caywood's and Underhill's dams, four or five miles above Greenville, related in yesterday's dispatches. The remodeling of Underhill's dam was begun yesterday, but to-day Fraunt & Seeley's men marched upon it again and demolished it.

THE GRAND RAPIDS GUARD

arrived at the seat of war last evening. Capt. Smith became satisfied at noon to-day that it was simply a contest of these two rival Companies, and that no other property or personal rights are in the least danger. The Sheriff of Montcalm County was absent. It was the Deputy Sheriff who became alarmed at the presence of 200 or 300 log-men, and telegraphed to Lansing for help. Capt. Smith reported the true state of affairs to the Adjutant-General by telegraph, and this afternoon he received orders to return with his company to Grand Rapids. Accordingly the Guards have just arrived here, and are enthusiastically greeted as the veterans of the pinewood war and the Muskegon campaign of September last. The new corps will undoubtedly

CARRY THINGS THEIR OWN WAY

on Flat Run, and the rights and wrongs of the strife must be settled by the courts. It is stated by persons who have returned with the Guard, that the Greenville dams are to be destroyed to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ADEN, March 24.—The steamship Calcutta, with the remains of Dr. Livingstone on board, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, March 24.—The steamship Faraday, which was built expressly for laying cables, will begin, on the 5th of April, to take on board the cable to be laid directly to the United States.

Another band of journalists went on an excursion over the Midland Railroad in Pullman palace cars, and the London papers are enthusiastic over this new feature in English railway travel. The *Times* says: "Everything fits closely and works smoothly. The eye falls everywhere on mechanical contrivances of that ingenuity which we are accustomed to recognize and describe as American. Now that it has crossed the Atlantic, Pullman's enterprise will not be limited to England."

The Queen will review the soldiers of the Ashantee expedition at Windsor next Monday.

Disraeli has consented to receive a deputation of seventy Irish members of Parliament, who came to urge the release of the Fenian convicts, Dr. Butt and Messrs. Martin, Romayne, Sullivan and others will address the Premier on the occasion. Members of the deputation are very hopeful of receiving a favorable reply.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, March 24.—The Carlists are throwing incendiary shells into Bilboa with terrible effect. Whole streets are reported to be in flames. A recent engagement before the city resulted in the occupation by the besiegers of Albia, a suburb on the left bank of the Nervione.

LONDON, March 25—5:30 a. m.—A special dispatch from Madrid, to the *Daily News* reports that Don Jose de la Donna, successor of Capt.-Gen. Jovellar at Havana, declines the title of Governor-General of the Antilles, with unlimited power. He will have supreme command over Cuba, and Porto Rico. The same dispatch repeats the report that Gen. Burriel, late Governor of Santiago de Cuba, is to be made a Field-Marshal.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 24.—The Assembly has resolved to adjourn March 29 until May 2.

A deputation of royalists will soon visit the Count de Chambord, and make a last effort to effect a restoration of the monarchy.

—A salmon caught in the Penobscot on Tuesday sold in Boston Wednesday for $1.50 a pound. It weighed 21 pounds.

WOOLEN GOODS.

IT PAYS TO TRADE
ON THE
West Side
CORNER
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.
Carson, Pirie & Co.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Invite special attention to the extraordinary low prices they are making on
Woolen Cloths
CASSIMERES, &c.

A line of neat style mixed Tweeds for boys' wear, at 40 cts. yard, great bargain.

Lot of check Union Cassimeres for boys, 25c yard.

Splendid line of all-wool Cassimeres, Tweeds and Suitings, at 70, 75, 80, 90c and $1.00 yard.

New Spring Cassimeres, choice styles, at $1.25 and $1.50, worth $1.75 and $2.00.

Elegant styles new English, Scotch and French Suitings and Trouserings, $1.75, $2.00, and upwards.

Great variety fine 6-4 imported Suitings.

Fine English and French Fancy Coatings, Diagonals, Crepes, Tricots, &c., in latest shades.

West of England, French and Belgian Broadcloths and Doeskins, very cheap.

TAILORS FURNISHED WITH CUT LENGTHS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Madison & Peoria-sts.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
The only known remedy for
Bright's Disease,
And a Positive Remedy for
GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,
Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the
BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,
Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,
STONE IN THE BLADDER,
Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT
BUCHU
Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,
Existing in Man, Woman, and Children,
NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.
Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.
Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere,
and H. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS
On Their Routes.
Steamer MUSKEGON, for Grand Haven Monday Evening, March 30, at 7 o'clock.
Steamer CORONA, for St. Joseph Thursday Evening, April 2, at 11 o'clock.
Steamer OCONTO (temporarily), tri-weekly for Milwaukee, Manitowoc, &c.
Steamer DE PERE, from Milwaukee to Manistee, &c., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.
Freights received for all points named above.
Office and Docks, foot of Michigan-av.
T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

PRINTS.

Ladies wanting a good Calico that will neither wash out nor fade out, will find in the
"RICHMOND PRINTS"
Something to their purpose. In the large variety of these goods, the
"CHOCOLATE STANDARD STYLES,"
(Copyrighted Tickets),
"QUAKER STYLES,"
(Copyrighted Tickets),
AND
"STANDARD GRAY STYLES."
(Copyrighted Tickets),
Especially recommend themselves for chasteness of design and durability of color. Wholesale buyers throughout the country consider them unequaled. Examine the ticket to be sure you get a RICHMOND PRINT.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
Is hereby given that Mr. Phil Ryan is no more in our employ. He is not authorized to enter in any agreements or to make any collections for our firm.
CHAS. SHOBER & CO.,
Props. Chicago Lithograph Co.
Chicago, March 20, 1874.

TAX SALE CERTIFICATES.
Notice is hereby given that, after the 31st inst., the premiums upon Tax Certificates held by the city for city taxes of 1873 will be increased to 10 per cent.
S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. F. Stetson & Co.,
Dealers in Patents and Patented Articles.
Over Quincy Market, Boston.

MRS. D. A. JACKSON,
Pattern Importer and Designer. Will sell better and more reliable trimmed and Plain patterns for 25 per cent than can be had in New York for $1. Latest spring styles ready. 61 E. 21st-st., Chicago.

CHROMOS.

NEW EDITION OF CHROMOS!
THE POPULAR CHROMOS,
"RAW RECRUITS," "WASHING DAY," and "IRONING DAY,"
Just reproduced. To be given away by the
GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.,
No. 35 West Washington-st., 125 Twenty-second-st.

LACES.

NOVELTIES IN
LACES!
FIELD,
LEITER & CO.
State & Washington-sts.,
Will open, on Wednesday, March 25, full lines of Thread and Llama Lace Parasol Covers; Real Thread and Llama Marie Antoinettes; Llama Pelerines, Sashes, &c.; Elegant Valenciennes Pichus, Capes, Collarettes, Vests, Ties, Hdkfs., Sets, &c., &c.; Black Thread and French Lace Veils, latest designs; Nanno Black Thread and Guipure Trimming Laces, at less than half value; and a select assortment of Plain and Beaded Yak Laces, all fashionable and attractive goods, and at attractive prices.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at Close of Business 27th February, 1874.

RESOURCES.		
Loans & Discounts		$3,016,814.13
Overdrafts		2,021.04
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits		4,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds		16,333.03
Banking House		411.58
Furniture and Fixtures		6,339.76
Current Expenses		2,007.13
Taxes paid		3,320.00
Premiums		14,188.75
Checks and other cash items		197.15
Exchanges for Clearing-House		16,842.40
Bills of other National Banks	11,420.00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	407.04	
Specie	2,913.10	
Legal Tender Notes	80,000.00	
		94,742.04
		$ 700,036.90
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		$ 250,000.00
Surplus Fund		10,000.00
Discount, Exchange, Interest, Profit and Loss	$ 4,633.95	
	739.51	
	15,683.47	
		20,955.86
National Bank Circulation outstanding		90,000.00
Individual Deposits	$315,932.38	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	2,000.00	
Certified Checks	19.00	
Due to National Banks	18,243.52	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	23,333.74	
		361,601.04
Notes and Bills Rediscounted		67,500.00
		$700,036.90

State of Illinois, Cook County—ss.
I, George W. Fuller, Cashier of The Home National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE W. FULLER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 h day of March, 1874.
CHAS. D. COLE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: R. P. DICKINSON, WM. H. GWINGTON, A. L. CHETLAIN, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
The Home National Bank,
AT CHICAGO,
In the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business Feb. 27, 1874.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$443,645.15
Overdrafts		25.60
		$ 443,670.75
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
U. S. Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		4,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		16,333.03
Due from National Banks		411.58
Furniture and Fixtures		6,339.76
Current Expenses		2,007.13
Taxes paid		3,320.00
Premiums Paid		14,188.75
Revenue Stamps and other Cash Items		197.15
Exchanges for Clearing-House		16,842.40
Bills of other National Banks	11,420.00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	407.04	
Specie	2,913.10	
Legal Tender Notes	80,000.00	
		94,742.04
		$ 700,036.90
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		$ 250,000.00
Surplus Fund		10,000.00
Discount and Interest	$ 4,633.95	
Exchange	739.51	
Profit and Loss	15,683.47	
		20,955.86
National Bank Circulation outstanding		90,000.00
Individual Deposits	$315,932.38	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	2,000.00	
Certified Checks	19.00	
Due to National Banks	18,243.52	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	23,333.74	
		361,601.04
Notes and Bills Rediscounted		67,500.00
		$700,036.90

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.
I, H. W. Crosby, of the firm of Fox & Co., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. W. CROSBY.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of March, 1874.
O. W. HEYE, Notary Public.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
Through mutual consent, the partnership of KAUTSKY, JENKINSON & KEITZ has this day been dissolved. Mr. Kautsky will continue the business of manufacturing Moulding and Frames at the southwest corner of Franklin and VanBuren-sts., and collect the accounts and pay the debts of the old firm.
W. KAUTSKY,
D. W. JENKINSON,
JOSEPH KEITZ.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Cook County National Bank,
AT CHICAGO,
In the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business, on the 27th Day of February, 1874.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$1,215,334.63
Overdrafts		13,231.13
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		251,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits		100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		33,000.00
Due from Approved Redeeming and Reserve Agents		139,615.24
Due from Other National Banks		51,840.79
Due from State Banks and Bankers		6,613.42
Furniture and Fixtures		5,701.50
Current Expenses	$7,372.62	
Taxes Paid	7,083.43	
		14,456.24
Premiums Paid		50,000.00
Revenue Stamps		1,027.31
Checks and other Cash Items		13,082.36
Exchanges for Clearing-House		48,454.44
Bills of other National Banks		49,276.00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		1,383.93
Legal Tender Notes		265,000.00
		$2,401,335.37
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		750,000.00
Surplus Fund		50,000.00
Discount, Exchange, Interest	$ 3,949.19	
Profit and Loss	25,707.54	
		29,649.73
Circulating Notes Received from Comptroller		215,000.00
Dividends Unpaid		933.00
Individual Deposits, Subject to Check	$320,923.16	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	30,967.75	
Time Certificates of Deposit	20,266.00	
Certified Checks	5,630.31	
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	3,591.83	
		416,422.55
United States Deposits		176,294.38
Due to National Banks	324,037.09	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	329,395.73	
		653,432.71
		$2,401,335.37

I, A. West, Cashier of the Cook County National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. WEST, Cashier.
Correct—Attest: CHARLES STUART, R. J. MURPHY, H. C. NUTT, Directors.
State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 24th day of March, 1874.
J. E. McQUISTON, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
National Bank of Commerce
OF CHICAGO,
At Close of Business on the 27th day of February, 1874.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$ 507,217.99
Overdrafts		9,850.75
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		132,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits		500.00
Other Stocks and Bonds		950.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$1,151.71	
Due from other National Banks	36,964.52	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	47,072.17	
		85,188.40
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		4,548.00
Current Expenses		1,738.79
Taxes Paid		2,742.33
Premiums Paid		10,000.00
Revenue Stamps and other Cash Items	9,078.49	
Exchanges for Clearing-House	20,619.57	
Bills of other National Banks	10,460.00	
Fractional Currency	2,024.41	
Specie	5,493.47	
Legal-Tender Notes	124,000.00	
		181,372.26
		$1,054,163.64
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		$ 250,000.00
Surplus		15,000.00
Discount and Interest	$ 6,843.83	
Current Expenses	2,051.65	
Profit and Loss	2,503.21	
		11,400.67
Circulation		112,500.00
Dividends Unpaid		402.50
Individual Deposits	$399,000.64	
Certified Checks	13,440.00	
Deposits National Banks	152,072.36	
Deposits in Banks and Bankers	184,270.00	
		658,440.67
		$1,054,163.64

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.
I, Edwin Maynard, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWIN MAYNARD, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, 1874.
GILBERT ROBERTSON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: J. H. McVICKER, E. M. PHELPS, P. C. MAYNARD, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
German National Bank
OF CHICAGO,
At the Close of Business on Friday, Feb. 27, 1874.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$ 927,894.13
Overdrafts		3,748.64
United States bonds to secure circulation		450,000.00
United States bonds to secure deposits		5,885.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		114,374.53

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 24.

There are no features in the local money market worthy of special notice except the gradual accumulation of loanable funds. We find more banks that want to lend money at 8 per cent on prime collaterals for ninety days, or even six months. The general belief is now that money will be unusually plenty here all summer. A large amount of loans on pork, provisions, and grain will probably be paid off within the next three or four weeks, in consequence of the opening of navigation, and the banks will then have more money to loan than ever.

The statements of the banks now being published will probably show that the aggregate deposits of the National Banks of Chicago were between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 greater on Feb. 26 than they were on Dec. 26. But there has been a greater increase in this particular since Feb. 26 than in either January or February. Upon inquiry, we find that the aggregate deposits of four of the leading National Banks of the city are to-day—March 24—$1,166,000 greater than on Feb. 26, while in the same time there has been an increase of only $178,000 of loans. The deposits of these four banks have probably increased in greater ratio than the majority of the others, but, making all due allowance for this fact, we estimate that the deposits of the National Banks of Chicago are at least $2,000,000 greater than they were a month ago, and that the loans have not increased more than $500,000 in the same time. This would show a net increase of $1,500,000 of unemployed money in the National Banks of this city since Feb. 26, the date to which the statements now being published refer. It is therefore apparent that the statements of the banks will be of little value in showing their current condition and the state of the money market.

New York exchange was higher to-day, and quotable at 50c per $1,000 premium. The accumulation of money here makes some of the banks desirous of sending some of it off to New York, where they can get 4 per cent interest on it. Hence the increased demand for exchange.

Gold was ¼ of 1 per cent higher to-day than yesterday, in consequence of the vote of the House of Representatives to authorize the $44,000,000 reserve of greenbacks. Considering that the Senate Finance Committee has already proposed to authorize the $26,000,000 now outstanding, and the possibility that the Senate will yet agree to authorize the whole $44,000,000, the effect on the value of the currency is very small. It is probable that, even if the whole $44,000,000 is authorized and the remaining $18,000,000 of that amount is paid out in the purchase of bonds, it would not cause any important advance in the price of gold.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	120	120¼
United States 5-20s of '62	117⅞	117⅜
United States 5-20s of '64	119⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s of '65	120	120⅛
United States 5-20s of '65—January and July	118⅞	119⅛
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	119⅞	119⅞
United States 5-20s of '68—January and July	119⅞	119⅞
10-40s ex int	114⅛	114⅜
United States 5s (new issue)	114⅛	115
United States currency 6s	116⅞	117⅛
Gold (full weight)	111⅞	112⅛
Gold coupons	111⅞	112⅛
Gold exchange	111⅞	112⅛
Sterling	$4.85@4.88	
Chicago City 7s	98 & int.	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	98 & int.	99½ & int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Customs receipts, $409,000.

The Treasury disbursed $63,000.

Produce exports for the week, $5,413,034.

Money easy at 3@4 per cent.

Sterling quiet at $4.84½@4.85 for 60 days; $4.87½@4.88 for sight.

Gold ranged at 112@112¼; closed at 112⅛.

Carrying rates, 2@4.

Clearings, $28,000,000.

State bonds dull.

Governments steady and unchanged.

There was considerable activity in rail road bonds, especially Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul. Stocks opened strong at an average of ⅜ advance over yesterday's closing price. The market fluctuated somewhat under contradictory rumors from Washington regarding financial legislation, and closed strong at an advance of ⅛@1⅛ over the lowest figures of to-day. The principal features were Western Union, Pacific Mail, New York Central, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Northwestern common and Wabash. The total transactions of to-day were probably 200,000 shares, including 92,500 Western Union, 44,000 Lake Shore, 26,000 Pacific Mail, 11,000 Northwestern common, 15,000 Wabash, and 11,500 Union Pacific.

Sterling Exchange, $4.85.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120½	Coupons, '67	119½
Coupons, '62	117⅝	Coupons, '68	119⅞
Coupons, '64	119¼	10-40s	114¼
Coupons, '65	120¼	New 5s	115
Coupons, '65 (new)	119	Currency 6s	117

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, old	84	North Carolinas, old	28½
Tennessees, new	83⅜	North Carolinas, new	21½
Virginias, new	32		

STOCKS.

Canton	75	St. Paul pfd	64
Western Union	75⅝	Wabash	46⅜
Quicksilver	30⅛	Wabash pfd	71
Adams Express	98	Fort Wayne	94⅜
Wells Fargo	75⅛	Terre Haute	11
American Express	64	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex	71	Chicago & A	103
Pacific Mail	45¼	C. & A. pfd, ex. div	104
New York C	100⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	104⅛
Erie	43	Cleve., Cin. & Col	77
Erie pfd	69⅛	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	103⅜
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	78⅜
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	31
Michigan Central	85⅜	Illinois Central	104
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	88⅛	Union Pacific stock	34⅛
Northwestern	55⅝	Union Pacific bonds	84
Northwestern pfd	72⅛	Central Pacific bonds	93⅛
Rock Island	106⅞	Del., Lack. & Western	108⅞
New Jersey Central	104⅛	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1⅞
St. Paul	40⅜		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, March 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

Prairie av, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts, w f, 24⅛x187¾ ft, dated March 23; consideration, $11,200.

Butterfield st, 158⅜ ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 25x97 ft, dated March 11; consideration, $4,000.

Centre av, s w corner of Monroe st, e f, 40x150 ft, dated March 12; consideration, $11,000.

Shober st, 371 ft n of North av, e f, 25x124¾ ft, dated March 6; consideration, $650.

North Dearborn st, s w corner of Indiana st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated March 12; consideration, $6,000.

Southport av, n w corner of Webster av, e f, 89 7-10x128 ft, buildings, dated March 24; consideration, $5,000.

Division st, 269 ft e of Sedgwick st, s f, 22x150 ft, dated March 24; consideration, $2,500.

Oakley av, 125 ft n of Polk st, w f, 25x125¾ ft, dated July 23, 1873; consideration, $1,000.

State st, near Thirteenth st, e f, 40x100 ft, dated March 19; consideration, $16,000.

Lime st, 122 ft n of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25x109 ft, dated Oct. 25, 1873; consideration, $800.

Webster av, 72 ft w of Herndon st, s f, 24x120 ft, dated March 10; consideration, $2,400.

West Huron st, 480 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x110 ft, improvements, dated March 23; consideration, $4,400.

Wallace st, 97¼ ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x130¾ ft, buildings, dated March 24; consideration, $4,500.

Sedgwick st, 29 ft s of Menomonee st, w f, 25x100 29-100 ft, dated March 11; consideration, $24,000.

Sigel st, 189 ft e of Hurlbut st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated March 20; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

N ½ Lot 1, in Block 1, of Block 8, e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated March 3; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 3, in Block 3, Village of Ravenswood, dated March 20; consideration, $675.

Lot 2, in Block 2, of Block 1, e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 27, Duncan's Block 7, of Taylor & Kriegh's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 7; consideration, $700.

Lot 28, in same, dated March 17; consideration, $500.

S e ¼ of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 10, 38, 13 (20 acres), dated March 13; consideration, $12,000.

Lot 39, in Block 1, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 14; consideration, $2,710.

Five acres in n w ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 13, dated March 6; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 47, in Secrest's Subdivision in n e corner of s e ¼ s w ¼ Sec. 17, 38, 14, dated March 24; consideration, $350.

Lot 24 in Hale's Lots 5 to 8, &c., in Johnston's s ½ s ½ of n e ¼ Sec. 8, 38, 14; dated March 14; consideration, $4,000.

North 20 ft of Lot 9, in Block 14, Egandale, dated March 18; consideration, $1,920.

Greenwood av, e f, 100x126 ft, in Block 14, Egandale, dated March 16; consideration, $6,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Forty acres in Hawthorne, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $35,000. John Garrett to Benjamin W. Underwood.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1874.	RECEIPTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.
Flour, brls	10,739	12,214	3,834	13,336
Wheat, bu	69,390	34,990	31,718	12,680
Corn, bu	34,830	40,030	13,649	15,620
Oats, bu	49,115	34,349	36,271	22,709
Rye, bu	350	1,167	1,050	811
Barley, bu	4,130	8,900	2,203	18,890
Grass seed, lbs	210,733	89,135	208,604	105,548
Flax seed, lbs	35,600	.....	85,346	.....
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	14,603	.....	12,136
Cured meats, lbs	864,290	245,483	1415,414	1105,070
Beef, brls	73	.....	364	275
Pork, brls	730	2	135	209
Lard, lbs	32,200	69,320	121,900	187,545
Tallow, lbs	12,754	24,970	.....	8,600
Butter, lbs	85,079	51,585	12,035	23,570
Dressed hogs, No	138	32	.....	.....
Live hogs, No	11,703	8,386	8,942	7,622
Cattle, No	4,017	3,349	2,116	2,337
Sheep, No	1,728	723	826	373
Hides, lbs	144,374	173,753	126,473	185,816
Highwines, brls	420	254	249	210
Wool, lbs	10,030	47,950	2,650	26,070
Potatoes, bu	1,613	4,734	300	37
Lumber, No. ft	511,000	618,000	1304,500	1308,000
Shingles, No	396,000	2950,000	1076,000	941,000
Lath, No	80,000	490,000	72,300	76,500
Salt, brls	750	140	1,047	751

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,673 bu wheat; 3,854 bu corn; 1,316 bu oats; 1,037 bu rye; 340 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 15 cars wheat; 39 cars corn; 7 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 4 cars barley. Total, 68 cars, or 23,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were more active to-day, with no great departure from the average of prices established yesterday. There was little encouragement in the tone of advices from other points; but the feeling here was strong, principally as a consequence of the fact that money is more plentiful, which enables many to operate more largely than they had done for several weeks past.

There was considerable activity in the dry-goods market, and prices were steadier and more uniform. The attendance of interior buyers is noticeably on the increase, and the spring trade may now be considered as fairly opened. The increasing activity imparts to the trade a more confident feeling, and no further material price reductions are likely to be made. In the grocery market there was a liberal amount of trading at well-sustained prices. The coffee market still shows a lack of strength, but in sugars, sirups, molasses, rice, teas, and most other lines, the feeling is unqualifiedly firm. Butter was neglected and lower. Shippers seem afraid to handle it just at this juncture, and as the supply largely exceeds local requirements prices may be expected to continue on their downward course. Bagging remains quiet and steady at the recent decline. No changes were noted in the cheese and canned-goods markets. Dried fruits were moving a little more freely at a shade firmer prices, except raisins, in which there was a further decline. Apples, peaches, and all domestics were firmly held. The fish trade was reasonably active at firmly maintained prices. The only change reported was an advance of 25c in family mackerel. Coal, pig iron, leather, and tobacco were quoted dull and unchanged. Oils were comparatively steady, quotations being 14½@15c for carbon, 88c for extra lard, $1.03@1.08 for linseed, and 56c for turpentine.

A reasonably fair business was transacted at the lumber-yards at unchanged prices. Shingles are quoted at $3.25 on track, and sold at $3.12½ afloat. Hardware was steady under a tolerably fair demand. Iron, nails, naval goods, and building materials were unchanged. In drugs and chemicals several changes are noticed; a number of articles have advanced, among them corrosive sublimate and iodine. There were no new features in wool, hops, or broom-corn. The demand is only for small lots to meet current wants. Hay was inquired for to a moderate extent by local dealers. The receipts were adequate, though not large, and recent prices were generally obtained. Seeds were active and timothy and clover advanced. The demand for potatoes keeps fully up to the supply, and previous prices were fully maintained. Poultry was in better city demand, and choice stock was a shade higher. Eggs were weak, owing to larger offerings.

Lake freights were inactive, shippers and carriers being so far apart that neither side would take the trouble to name figures which would be rejected by the other.

Highwines were quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales were limited to 100 brls at 90c per gallon. New York was firm, and Cincinnati higher.

Provisions were quite active, and stronger all round. Mess pork advanced 10c per brl, with large transactions, though the bulk of the business consisted of changing over, the transfer from April to June being made for a difference of 55c per brl. The present stocks are large, but the market is strengthened by the belief that the hogs have been so freely drawn upon by the high prices current during the past winter that there will be a scarcity next season. So strong was the feeling, that mess pork for delivery next September sold at $16.50 per brl, and there were free buyers at $16.25 all through the session. That is a premium of $1.90 per brl for carrying a little more than five months. Lard was quiet, but 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, with more buyers than sellers. Meats were quiet, but strong at full previous prices, with a notable increase in the demand for shoulders, which have been neglected for a couple of weeks past. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.65@14.70; do seller April, $14.72½@14.75; do seller May, $14.95@15.00; do seller June, $15.27½@15.30; prime mess pork, $12.50@12.75; extra prime do, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.95@8.97½; do seller April, $8.97½@9.00; do seller May, $9.15@9.17½; do seller June, $9.30@9.35. Sweet-pickled hams, 9@10¼c; dry salted meats, loose, at 5½@5¾c for shoulders, 7⅝@7¾c for Cumberlands, 8@8½c for long clear, $7.90@7.95 for short ribs, 8⅛@8⅜c for short clear; the same boxed at ¼c per lb above these prices. Meats for April delivery a shade higher, and for May ¼@⅜c higher, than cash prices. Bacon meats, 6¾c for shoulders, 8¾@9c for short ribs, 9⅛@9⅜c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ½c lower. Bacon hams, 11½@13c. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6¾c; grease quotable at 4¾@7c. Sales were reported of 130 brls mess pork, at $14.70; 330 brls do at $14.65; 100 brls do at $14.60; 250 brls do, seller April, at $14.72½; 2,000 brls do at $14.70; 2,000 brls do at $14.65; 5,500 brls do at $14.60; 1,000 brls do, seller May, at $14.95; 1,000 brls do, seller June, at $15.25; 1,500 brls do at $15.30; 5,500 brls do at $15.15; 500 brls do, seller September, at $16.50; 100 tcs lard (named brand) at 9½c; 315 tcs do (in lots) at $8.95; 625 tcs do, seller April, at $9.00; 350 tcs do at $8.97½; 1,250 tcs do at $8.95; 500 tcs do, seller May, at $9.15; 300 boxes shoulders at 5⅝c; 700,000 lbs do, seller April, at $5.45 loose; 50 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9⅝c; 100 tcs do (20 lbs) at 9c.

Flour was duller than usual, there being no outside demand, and but a few lots wanted by the local trade. Prices were nominally unchanged, holders refusing to shade further without a marked decline in wheat. Bran was 25c per ton lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 500 brls spring extras at $5.63½; 37 brls do at $5.25; 450 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.00. Total, 1,187 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $17.25, on track; 10 tons middlings at $20.00, at mill. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$7.00	@	8.00
Choice do	8.50	@	9.25
Red winters	5.75	@	7.00
Choice spring extras	5.50	@	6.00
Medium to good do	5.00	@	5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75	@	6.75
Patent do	8.00	@	11.50
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75	@	4.50
Common do	3.00	@	3.50
Rye flour	4.75	@	5.00
Buckwheat do	6.00	@	7.50
Bran	17.25	@	17.25

Wheat was active, and firm; but averaged ½c lower than yesterday, owing to a further decline in Liverpool, which was probably due to the recent falling off in ocean freights. The inspection list of this morning was very light, showing only 15 cars, but operators have learned that this is not as good a gauge of the bulletin figures for the next day as it used to be. Hence it made little difference in the tone of the market, especially as there is a prospect of large receipts soon from Minnesota, owing to the anxiety of the Northwestern Railroad management to send the grain forward before their rates are competed with by the opening of navigation on the Mississippi River. But there was a good speculative demand, which took up all the option offerings, though a good many of the shorts still held off, expecting to be able to fill in at a profit when "the boys begin to unload" the wheat coming to them on April deliveries. There was a very light inquiry for cash wheat, and apparently none of it wanted for shipment. Seller April opened at $1.17¾, rose to $1.17⅞, receded to $1.17⅝, advanced to $1.18⅜, and closed at $1.18⅛. Seller May sold at $1.22½@1.23, closing at $1.22⅞. Regular No. 2 spring, or seller the month, closed nominal at $1.17⅝. Receipts of No. 2 dated since the 17th, closed at $1.19. ... storage No. 1 spring closed at $1.23½; No. 3 do at $1.14½, and rejected at $1.07. Cash sales were reported of 17,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.23½; 6,400 bu No. 2 spring, strictly fresh, at $1.19; 800 bu do, fresh, at $1.18½; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.14½; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.07. Total, 25,400 bu.

Corn was quiet and and dull through the greater part of the session, but averaged ⅛c higher than yesterday, though Liverpool was quoted per 480 lbs lower. Mess pork was firm and active, however, a much better demand existing there for exports, owing to the belief that the stocks of old corn in the West are running quite low. This view of the case is apparently borne out by our continued small receipts, and the fact that buying orders from the country are numerous to-day. The exports of corn from the seaboard last week were very large. Seller April opened at 61⅛c, advanced to 61¼c, receded to 61⅛c, rose to 62⅛c, and closed strong at 62c. Seller May sold at 64⅛@65c, closing at 64⅞c; and seller June sold at 64⅞@64⅞c. Regular No. 2 corn was inactive; fresh receipts of do closed firm at 62½c; do of new No. 2 at 60c; of old rejected at 59⅛c; and of new do at 57⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu high mixed (part to arrive) at 63c; 3,800 bu No. 2 old at 62½c; 800 bu do new at 60c; 1,200 bu do at 59c; 1,600 bu rejected old at 59⅛c; 8,600 bu do at 59c; 2,400 bu do new at 57½c; 800 bu yellow at 61c, free on cars. Total, 21,000 bu.

Oats were very quiet, but firm at the outside prices of yesterday, with scarcely anything offered, and not much demand, though New York was quoted stronger. The daily receipts were larger than usual. Seller May sold at 46⅛c, and closed steady. Seller April was nominal at 43⅛c early, and 43½c later. Regular No. 2 was about 43⅛c, and current receipts of do were in fair request at 44⅛c. Rejected was wanted at 43⅛c for current receipts. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 strictly fresh at 44⅛c; 600 bu by sample at 50c; 200 bu do at 49c; 600 bu do at 48c; 600 bu do at 47c. Total, 4,800 bu.

Rye was in urgent demand, and advanced 1½@2c per bu in consequence, the reported decrease of our stocks of all grades to only 35,916 bu, with a scant daily supply, causing buyers to take hold willingly, under the impression that there may yet prove to be a partial famine of the article. The market closed strong at 87c for regular No. 2. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (fresh receipts) at 88c; 800 bu regular do at 87c; and 5,000 bu do on private terms. Total, 6,200 bu.

Barley was again very quiet, with sales principally of sample lots. The offerings were very light, and the market ruled a shade firmer, at $1.48@1.50 for regular to fresh receipts of No. 2 in ordinary houses. No. 3 was entirely nominal at $1.35@1.37, and rejected do at $1.23@1.25. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 (part in storage and part winter in Northwestern Elevator) at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.49; 400 bu by sample at $1.70, on track; 1,600 bu do at $1.35; 500 bu do at $1.22, delivered. Total, 5,700 bu.

The following are the footings of the official statement of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	March 21, 1874.	March 14, 1874.	March 22, 1873.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 red	324	324	....
No. 2 red	677	678	....
No. 3 winter	....	....	....
No. 1 spring	109,208	124,679	7,132
No. 2 spring	2,241,223	2,240,133	1,716,612
No. 3 spring	111,713	106,489	384,035
No. 1 N. W. spring	109,094	121,605	3,170
No. 2 N. W. spring	914,276	956,161	82,414
Rejected spring	11,937	13,042	82,648
No grade spring	....	....	39
Total	3,489,672	3,524,081	2,476,040
CORN.			
Yellow	11,860	11,495	51,704
No. 1	23,339	23,339	201,568
High mixed	421,250	428,693	....
No. 2	2,130,780	2,000,059	5,406,583
Rejected	89,823	82,433	316,912
New No. 2	40,225	43,512	....
New rejected	60,709	78,704	....
No. 2 kiln dried	....	....	3,333
No grade	445	761	361
New high mixed	9,007	10,163	....
Total	2,787,469	2,682,551	5,980,393
OATS.			
No. 1	778	778	2,617
No. 2 white	65,321	68,768	....
No. 2	782,321	804,416	1,660,144
Rejected	4,118	4,293	57,747
No grade	2,207	2,207	543
Total	855,745	880,582	1,727,051
RYE.			
No. 1	222	222	5,574
No. 2	34,981	42,041	193,050
Rejected	613	613	2,272
No grade	100	100	....
Total	35,916	42,948	202,896
BARLEY.			
No. 1	....	....	....
No. 2	140,679	153,597	217,444
No. 3	66,426	69,654	62,134
Rejected	25,453	23,778	47,144
Total	232,558	247,029	326,692

Total of all kinds, 7,412,460 bu. These figures show an increase during the week of 105,008 bu corn; and a decrease of 34,409 bu wheat; 13,817 bu oats, 7,030 bu rye, and 14,471 bu barley. Total increase, 35,281 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on 'Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

MARCH 24—London—Cargoes on passage, wheat neglected, no business doing; good cargoes No. 2 spring wheat off coast, 55s@56s; good cargoes California wheat off coast, 61s; fair average spring wheat for shipment in April and May, 54s 6d@55s; do American mixed corn, 36s@36s 6d. English and French country markets for wheat generally cheaper. Liverpool—Wheat dull; California club, 12s 8d@12s 11d; California white, 12s@12s 6d; spring wheat, 11s 3d@11s 11d; American mixed corn, 39s.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following are the aggregate exports of the articles named from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Baltimore for the week ending March 21:

Flour, brls	77,524	Pork, brls	6,440
Wheat, bu	400,291	Bacon, lbs	3,281,855
Corn, bu	718,643	Lard, lbs	4,658,163
Rye, bu	7,672		

LATEST.

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon, and advanced ⅝c; then declined, and closed about the same as on 'Change. Seller April sold at $1.18@1.18⅛, closing at $1.18⅛@1.18¼; seller May at $1.22⅞@1.23⅛, closing at $1.23. Corn was quiet and a shade easier, at 61⅞@62c seller April, and 64⅜@64½c seller May.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was active and a shade easier for April; other options were steady. Lard was steady and meats nominal. Mess pork, cash or seller the month, closed at $14.65@14.70; seller April, $14.70@14.72½; seller May, $14.95@15.00; seller June, $15.30@15.35. Lard, cash or seller the month, offered at $9.05; seller April, $8.97½@9.00; seller May, $9.15@9.20. Short ribs, cash or seller the month, no bids, no offers; seller April, $7.90@7.95; seller May, $8.12½ bid. Shoulders, cash or seller the month, offered at 5⅝c; seller April, $5.40@5.65; seller May, $5.80@6.00. Short clear, cash or seller the month, offered at 8⅛c; seller April, offered at 8⅛c; seller May, no bids, no offers. Sales include 2,500 brls mess pork, seller April, at $14.70; 1,250 brls do seller May at $15.00; 1,500 bu do seller June at $15.30; 250 tcs lard, seller April, at 9c; 250 tcs do seller May at $9.17½.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 24.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $1.84@1.89 for 94 per cent proof.

BAGGING—But slight improvement in any of the features of this market is noticeable. The continued absence of anything resembling activity in the demand has induced an easier feeling, and since our last weekly review the different brands of grain-bags (Amoskeag excepted) have been reduced ½c. Burlaps and gunnies remain unchanged. Wool sacks are inactive and nominal. We quote: Stark, 34c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32c; American A, 32c; Amoskeag, 30c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 60@62c.

BROOM-CORN—Continued quietness reigns in this market, and prices are little better than nominal. A few small orders are received each day, but the market is, generally speaking, very quiet. Prices are without quotable change, as follows: Choice to extra hurl, 8@8½c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7¼@8c; for good do, 6@7c; good to choice stalk braid, 7½@8c; inferior brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The local demand is fair, and common brick are firm: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; Portland cement, $1.00@7.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.00@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $35.00@50.00; building brick (common), $7.25@7.50; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $10.00@12.00; fire-clay, ₩ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The past few days have witnessed a very pronounced change in the position of the market. The activity and firmness so long prevalent have disappeared, and dullness and depression are now the ruling features. A break at the East has caused a suspension of active operations on the part of shippers, and the prospect of materially lower prices by and by has also resulted in a greatly-diminished demand from local consumers, and since our last review prices have declined a strong 3@4c per lb. Stocks are now rapidly accumulating, and the course of the market may be expected to continue downward for some time to come. Following are the prices current: Choice to fancy yellow, 38@40c; medium to good grades, 32@35c; inferior to common, 22@30c; common to choice roll, 30@35c.

CHEESE—Under this head there are no new features to note. A steadily fair demand for good to prime factory is noted, and for such the market retains its firm tone. Comparatively little fine cheese now remains in the hands of distributors, and they will probably not have any difficulty in sustaining present prices until prime new comes forward. We continue to quote: New York factory, mild, 17@18c; Ohio and Western factory, do, 16@17c; lower grades, 12@15c.

COAL—Prime range about the same as for the past four weeks or more. Anthracite is nominally firm, but soft descriptions may be bought at a greater or less concession from the quotations. We make no change in our list: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Cannel, $8.50@9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Kirkland gr..., $7.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $5.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Barclay, $5.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Several articles have advanced since last week, among them corrosive sublimate, gum shellac, and iodine. Following are the quotations:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.50	@	1.55
Acid, oxalic, lb	25	@	30
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	58	@	65
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	33
Asafoetida, lb	38	@	45
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	2.80	@	3.00
Borax, ref, lb	22	@	25
Blue-vitriol, lb	14	@	16
Bromo-chloralum, pts, doz		@	4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.65	@	1.70
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.20	@	1.25
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	30	@	35
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	55
Gum Arabic, sorts	26	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	28	@	30
Gum opium, lb	8.25	@	8.50
Gum shellac, lb	75	@	85
Glue, white, lb	45	@	55
Iodine, lb	7.75	@	8.00
Lye, conc, case	8.00	@	8.25
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.00	@	6.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	2.00	@	2.25
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.25	@	5.75
Potassa, chlor., lb	45	@	50
Potassium, gran, fused, lb	85	@	90
Potassium, iod., lb	5.25	@	5.75
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.95	@	2.00
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.25	@	1.50
Sal epsom, lb	3½	@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12	@	13
Sulphur, lb	4	@	5

EGGS—Were dull early, and sold at 12@13c. This induced shippers to take hold, and prices advanced to 13@14c. The cooler weather has also helped to create firmness by checking the receipts. At the moment the offerings are larger, and prices are tending downward.

FISH—Some slight falling-off in the demand has been noticeable within the past few days, but the movement is still in excess of former years at a like period, and the general market shows no signs of weakening. The fact that some considerable lots of whitefish and trout, that had been held by outside parties, were thrown upon the market early in the week, will account for the lower quotations of lake fish, a reduction of 25c per ½-brl being noted. Now that these outside lots have been disposed of, the market is again in a firm position. Mackerel are strong, and in "family" an advance has taken place. Cod also are firm. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 2 do, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 trout, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.50@10.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@9.00; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.50@7.75; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The week under review has been a rather quiet one in this branch of trade, and in imported varieties an easier feeling has prevailed. Domestics, owing to the generally reduced condition of stocks, have been held firmly at full previous rates. Among the changes noted during the week was a decline of 25c per box in layer raisins, and 10c in loose Muscatel. Prunes and currants are also "off" ⅛c. At the present moment the market is fairly active, and seemed to be working rather firmer. Quotations are as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 10½@11c; figs, drums, 12½@13½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 13@15c; Turkish prunes, 13@14c; raisins, layers, $3.05@3.10; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.65@3.75; raisins, Valencia, 12½@13½c; Zante currants, 7½@8½c; citron, 32@33c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 25@28c; New York extras, 13½@13½c; Michigan sliced, 13⅛@13½c; Michigan quarters, 12@12½c; Western do, 11½@...; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, pared, 24@...c; peaches, halves, new, 15@15½c; do, mixed, 11½@12½c; blackberries, 17@18c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 28@30c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@17½c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Chili walnuts, 16@20c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; no second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

GREEN FRUITS—Have met with a moderate demand. Very choice apples sell in a retail way at outside quotations. They, as well as good cranberries, are scarce. We quote: Lemons $4.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $11.00@12.00 per case; Palermo and Messina do, per box, $4.00@4.50; fair to good apples, $4.25@4.75 per brl; choice, $4.50@5.00 per brl; cultivated cranberries in boxes, at $3.50@4.00.

GROCERIES—Business is reviving, and the feeling of despondency, for some time past a feature of the market, is rapidly disappearing. The attendance of country merchants now shows a steady increase, and the amount of orders received through the mails is also larger than for several weeks past. In prices there have been no very decided change, though the general market is unquestionably firmer than at the date of our last weekly review. Coffees alone show positive weakness. Sugars are tending higher and sirups and molasses also are strong. Low grade sirups are scarce here and at the East, and will probably advance. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 40@41c; O. G. Java, 35@37c; Java, No. 2, 34@35c; fancy Rio, 30½@31c; choice do, 30@30½c; prime Rio, 29½@30c; good do, 28¾@29½c; common do, 26@28½c; roasting do, 25½@26½c; Singapore Java, 34@35c; Costa Rica fancy, 31½@32½c; do, prime, 30@30½c; Maracaibo, 31@32c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14@14½c; do, short weight, 13@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 8@8½c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 10½@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10¼@10½c; B, 9¾@10c; extra C, 9½@9¾c; C No. 2, 9⅛@9⅜c; yellow C, No. 1, 9⅛@9¼c; choice brown, 9⅛@9⅜c; prime do, 8⅞@9⅛c; fair do, 8½@8¾c; choice molasses sugar, 8¼@8⅜c; fair do, 8@8¼c; common do, 7⅛@7¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9¾c; do prime, 9@9¼c; do, fair, 8@8¼c; common, 7½@8c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 58@63c; extra do, 68@73c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 83@88c; do prime, 78@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 35@38c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 60@62c; cassia, 35@38c; pepper, 29½@30½c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.30@1.40; do No. 2, $1.15@1.25; ginger, pure, 25@30c; do No. 1, 20@22c; do No. 2, 16@18c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; Imperial, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; White Russian, 6½@6¾c; Champagne, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6¼c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10½c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—Since our last weekly review there has been no special change in hay. The demand has been moderate, and principally from the local trade, with the offerings ample. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: Timothy, prime, $13.50@14.00; do No. 1, $12.50@13.00; No. 2, do, $10.50@11.50; mixed, $9.50@10.50; prime prairie, $9.50@10.00; do No. 1, $8.50@9.00; do No. 2, $6.00@7.00. Loose ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $9.00@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Have met with a moderate demand from local tanners and dealers, with the receipts not very heavy, but ample. Aside from a few small orders there is no shipping demand. Heavy hides have been mostly wanted, and sold at full prices. Light green cured are a shade easier, though a very choice lot would, perhaps, bring 9½c. Sheep pelts are unchanged. We quote: City butchers' green steers, 8c; do cows, 7c; do cured steers, 10@10½c; do cows, 8½@9c; green cured, light, 9½c; heavy do, 8½@8¾c; part cured, 8½c; green calf, 13@14c; green kip, 9½c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 17@18c; deacon skins, 35@45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated to be washed per lb, 35@40c.

HOPS—Continue dull, and quotations are about 5c lower than last week. We quote: Common to choice Western, 30@35c; New York, 40c.

LUMBER—Within the past half dozen days there has been little or no change at the yards. A fair trade for the season is reported, and common lumber is firm under reduced stocks. The most prominent event of the week has been the arrival of several cargoes from the East Shore of Michigan. This lumber was sold on the wholesale market at $11.50 for piece stuff and $13.00 for common inch boards; $3.12½@3.25 for shingles. It is expected that the receipts by lake will be light for some time yet. The lumber now coming forward was sawed last fall, and it is understood that there is not a great deal of it, and a good deal of that lies on docks as yet inaccessible to vessels, owing to the ice. The mills will probably not start up for some time yet. Charters have been reported as follows: Muskegon, 175; Ludington, 200; Manistee, 225. Shingles on track are fairly active at $3.25. The following sale was made by Messrs. Bush & Hill: Cargo schr M. Corlette, from Pentwater, 1,550 M shingles at $3.12½. Following are the quotations:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00	@35.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	30.00	@32.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@20.00
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	36.50	@38.00
B stock boards	25.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards		@13.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 20 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00	@
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.50	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.50
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)	3.25	@ 3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Merchants report a reasonably fair trade for this season of the year, and steady market for most materials. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do, 12x12, $13.50; 14x20, $14.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.50; do, 20x28, $25.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 38c; small, 34c; bar, 35c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 23c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 8c; bar, 9½c; pipe, full coils, 10c; cut do, 10½c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 13c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 8½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 13c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 12c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 35c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 34c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 45c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6½c.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand at previous rates: 20@60d, per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½c. 12½c off for 100-keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is improving. Prices are repeated, as follows: Manila rope, ₩ lb, 16½@17½c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 15¼@16½c; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 18@22c; marline, ₩ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $3.00@3.20; pitch, ₩ brl, $3.50@6.00; tar, ₩ brl, $4.75@5.00.

OILS—Trade continues fair at about former quotations, a decline of 2@3c in turpentine being the only important change noted during the week. Carbon is still unsettled. Other oils may be considered steady and firm. Quotations are as follows: Carbon, 14½@15c; extra winter lard, 88c; No. 1, 75@78c; No. 2, 70@72c; linseed, raw, $1.03; do, boiled, $1.08; whale, 80@85c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do, extra, 90c; do, No. 1, bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 85c; turpentine, 56c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—During the week potatoes have sold readily on arrival. Choice varieties are very firm, and mixed lots have ruled pretty steady at the quotations below: Early rose, from store, $1.25@1.30; peachblows, do, $1.35@1.40 per bu; mixed lots, $1.15@1.20; peachblows in car-lots, $1.25@1.30, delivered; early rose, $1.20@1.25; mixed and inferior, $1.12@1.15, delivered.

POULTRY—Turkeys and chickens have met with the average local demand at steady prices for good to choice stock. At the moment both are firmer. Ducks and geese are quiet. We quote: Turkeys, choice dressed, 12@13c; do, fair to good, 10@11c; do, live, 8½@10c; chickens, dressed, $3.25@4.00; fair to good do, $2.50@3.00; do, in coops, $2.75@3.50; ducks, $3.00@3.75; geese, live, $7.00@8.00; wild ducks, $1.50@3.00 per dozen.

SEEDS—The market has been fairly active during the week, and timothy has been stronger during the past few days, owing to lighter receipts and a scarcity of choice seed. Prices range from $2.00 for poor to $2.85@3.00 for choice. Clover is in good demand, and very firm at $5.50@5.90 and $6.10@6.30 for mammoth. Both timothy and clover advanced to-day. Hungarian has ruled steady at 65@75c, and millet at 55@60c. Flax has been very dull; quotable at $2.10@2.30. The following sales were reported to-day: 6 bags fancy timothy at $3.00; 207 bags choice at $2.80; 385 bags prime at $2.75; 370 bags at $2.70; 163 bags at $2.67½; 165 bags good at $2.65; 121 bags at $2.62½; 186 bags at $2.60; 173 bags at $2.55; 34 bags at $2.50; 13 bags at $2.45; 51 bags at $2.40; 166 bags at $2.25; 155 bags prime clover at $5.90; 30 bags good at $5.85; 13 bags at $5.75; 100 bags at $5.72½; 4 bags at $5.50; 75 bags choice mammoth at $6.30; 168 bags at $6.25; 13 bags at $6.15; 30 bags poor do at $5.80; 8 bags Hungarian at 75c; 100 do at 65c; 12 bags millet at 60c; 1 car and 40 bags at 65c.

SALT—Meets with a moderate demand, prices ruling steady, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.90; Canada, do, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—Japans are moving on a more liberal scale, and, in sympathy with favorable Eastern and European advices, they are held with increased confidence. Green teas rule quiet and steady. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do, good, 58@65c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 52@55c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@80c; choice Ping suey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.05; common to good do, 70@80c; fair to good oolong, 55@75c; common do, 40@50c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote this market quiet and unchanged, as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Remains dull and weak. We quote: Beech, $8.50; maple, $9.50; hickory, $10.50; slabs, $6.00@6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The condition of the market is substantially the same as for the past few weeks. Western manufacturers are buying all the while small lots at a time generally, and the receipts are light. Prices are given as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	52@55c
Tub, washed, common to good	48@50c
Common dingy	48@50c
Fleece, washed, X and XX, light	45@48c
Fleece, washed, X and XX, dingy	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium light	46@48c
Coarse washed	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	27@30c
Super and extra pulled	35@40c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to the leading Eastern and seaboard points:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs	Flour, per brl, lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain, in bulk, per 100 lbs	Cured meats in bulk
Boston	$45	90		
New York	40	82	40	40
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	35	70	35	35
Wilmington, Del., and Washington, D. C.	35	70	35	45
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	25	50	25	40
Wheeling	30	60	30	30
Cleveland	21	50	31	30
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	25	50		
Norfolk, Va.	43	95		
Wilmington, N. C.	65	1.30		
Charleston, S. C.	67	1.39		
Savannah, Ga.	65	1.33		
Petersburg and Richmond	53	1.15	55	

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 24.

The receipts of live stock during the last week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,017	11,703	1,728
Tuesday	4,000	11,000	1,300
Total	8,017	22,703	3,028
Same time last week	7,698	29,718	4,079
Week before last	5,084	16,181	1,458

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,116	8,942	826

CATTLE—A large business was done in this branch of the market, and at prices that must have been generally satisfactory to the selling interest, as there was no description of stock for which there were not buyers at a substantial advance over last week's closing quotations. The receipts, as shown in the above table, were large, the two days' supply amounting to 8,017, against 7,698 for the same time last week, and 5,084 week before last; but this fact seemed to have no weight with buyers, whose operations from the opening of trade to the close were conducted upon the most liberal scale. The liberal shipments Eastward from here during the past fortnight do not appear to have resulted in any material weakening of prices in the markets below, notwithstanding the fact that the present week and the ensuing one are of all the Lenten season the most rigidly observed. This leads to the belief that the present advance is legitimate and permanent, though the next few weeks will pretty severely test the strength of the market, as in addition to the regular supplies of corn-fattened beeves, several thousand still-fed cattle must be sent forward. The range of prices paid to-day was $3.00@6.55, with few sales under $4.00, and not many above $6.00. The more notable transactions were 18 head averaging 1,634 lbs at $6.40, by Nicole & Addams; 14 head averaging 1,405 lbs at $6.50, by Gregory, Strader & Co., and 20 head averaging 1,570 lbs at $6.65, by John Wallwork. The two droves first mentioned were taken by Houghton & Co., and Hathaway, both new faces in this market. From the list of sales published below it will be seen that most of the trading was accomplished at $5.25@6.00. The market closed firm at the quotations following:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$6.15@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.70@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.25@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.85@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.15
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@3.50
Cattle—Texas, corn-fed	4.50@5.25
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	3.50@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.25@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
33	good steers	1,255	$5.40
14	choice steers	1,329	5.80
32	good steers	1,303	5.50
17	good steers	1,275	5.65
71	choice steers	1,376	5.75
17	good steers	1,279	5.50
16	choice steers	1,324	5.75
18	choice steers	1,340	5.80
13	choice steers	1,734	5.87½
31	choice steers	1,306	5.50
16	extra steers	1,347	6.25
49	extra steers	1,483	6.25
79	choice steers	1,287	5.80
63	good steers	1,350	5.75
20	extra steers	1,570	6.55
14	choice steers	1,364	5.70
64	Texas steers	939	4.25
47	Texas steers	961	4.75
28	Texas steers	1,047	4.75
32	choice steers	1,292	4.60
16	choice steers	1,285	5.75
32	choice steers	1,270	5.75
15	extra steers	1,434	6.40
31	Texas steers	950	4.50
32	good steers	1,250	5.25
40	stock steers	865	4.70
14	extra steers	1,619	6.20
23	choice steers	1,256	5.75
11	choice steers	1,210	5.25
35	good steers	1,125	5.40
24	choice steers	1,260	5.50
21	medium steers	1,199	5.40
30	good steers	[illegible]	4.80
28	choice steers	1,189	5.70
64	extra steers	1,481	6.15
32	good steers	1,301	5.50
16	good steers	1,224	5.35
42	choice steers	1,292	5.57½
10	choice steers	1,442	5.80
12	choice steers	1,351	5.75
13	butchers' stock	917	3.90
15	extra steers	1,403	6.50
33	good steers	1,326	5.43
80	choice steers	1,331	6.05
35	good steers	1,120	5.40
16	Texas steers	724	3.00
21	choice steers	1,343	6.00
20	choice steers	1,329	6.10

HOGS—There was a better feeling in the hog market. The receipts fall considerably below general expectations, and, with a prospect of a moderate run during the remainder of the week, buyers took hold with more apparent confidence, and, under the increased demand, prices stiffened. Opening sales were at substantially yesterday's prices, but before noon the market had advanced 5@10c, where it remained firm to the close. Very few hogs changed hands below $5.00, the ruling prices being $5.00@5.35 for common to medium, and $5.40@6.00 for good to strictly choice. A few extra were taken at higher figures, P. J. Halligan paying H. E. Mallory & Bro. $6.25 for a bunch of Missouri hogs. The market closed steady and firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
67	172	$5.35	68	174	$5.20	59	197	$5.35
36	239	6.00	58	215	5.25	64	183	5.45
56	212	5.70	29	185	5.30	63	181	5.45
38	196	5.10	81	160	5.25	45	207	4.65
38	184	5.05	68	191	5.35	101	178	5.15
60	175	5.12½	63	181	5.25	51	189	5.10
51	187	5.12½	71	175	5.20	52	205	5.30
55	240	5.70	64	216	5.30	43	167	5.20
51	160	5.20	27	178	5.15	52	201	5.20
28	171	5.25	48	292	5.25	88	243	4.90
40	262	5.00	82	176	5.15	60	290	5.45
27	159	5.00	110	226	5.25	183	193	5.25
126	215	5.30	74	179	5.25	45	192	5.10
63	219	5.30	70	201	5.40	41	189	5.35
123	300	6.25	29	215	5.15	69	188	5.50
54	205	5.15	62	174	5.20	62	226	5.50
69	187	5.20	51	188	5.00	45	192	5.10
90	171	4.90	21	250	5.00	54	306	6.00
64	151	5.15	74	170	5.25	66	279	5.00
160	229	5.10	39	249	5.10	53	246	5.40
57	170	5.10	160	180	5.15	129	190	5.25

SHEEP—The sheep market was active at firmly maintained prices. There were several outside buyers in attendance, and their wants, in addition to the requirements of the city trade, were more than sufficient to absorb the supply, and sales were quick at $5.00@6.00 for common to fair, and at $6.50@7.50 for good to extra. A drove of scalawags sold at $4.75. Most of the sales were within the range of $6.00@7.00. The following are reported:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
53	101	$7.50	123	97	$6.37½	42	84	$5.50
28	105	7.30	81	99	6.75	71	77	4.75
76	102	7.25	60	122	7.50	372	99	6.62½
240	84	6.25	93	95	7.00			

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, including 25 cars, reported to arrive, 799; total for the week, 3,009. Markets moderately active and strong at last week's prices, to ½c advance. Run of stock generally inferior quality to last week's supply; holders asking ½@¾c advance, but sales did not realize as much.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 200; total for the week, 2,600. Market firm, 6.20@7.75.

HOGS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 100; total for the week, 7,700, against 6,400 for the same time last week. Market moderatively active, Yorkers, 5.40@5.60; heavy hogs, 5.75@6.00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 6d; spring, 11s@11s 8d; white, 12s@12s 1d; club, 12s 4d@12s 8d. Corn, 36s. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 43s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull. Wheat—Spring, 10s 10d@11s 5d; white, 11s 10d@12s 1d; club, 12s@12s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8⅛d; middling Orleans, 8¼@8⅜d. Sales, 15,000 bales; American, 8,200 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and firm.

Breadstuffs dull; average California white wheat, 11s 10d@12s 1d; club do, 11s@11s 6d; red Western spring, 10s 10d@11s 5d. Receipts of wheat for the past two days, 45,000 quarters; American, 41,000. Corn, 39s. Others unchanged.

LONDON, March 24.—The weather throughout England is wet. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England today on balance is £49,000. Consols for money, 92@92⅛; on account, 92⅛. United States securities—'65, 109¼; '67, 109⅞; 10-40s, 1...; new 5s, 104⅜. New York Central, 96; Erie, 39⅛; Erie preferred, 62.

Tallow, 38s@38s 3d.

Petroleum refined, 13½@13½.

Turpentine, 32s.

PARIS, March 24.—Rentes, 59f 57c.

FRANKFORT, March 24.—'62s, 98⅝.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The trade movement was more active with jobbers in nearly all departments, but commission houses are generally quiet. Cotton goods were steady at the lately reduced prices. Heavy standard brown, fine brown, and medium, and fine bleached shirtings were in better request; cottonades quiet; prints, percales, lawns, and fancy dress goods selling freely. Shawls less active; hosiery quiet; woolen goods heavy and dull.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Wool quiet, firm, and scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 55@58½c; extra, 53@55c; medium, 55@56c; coarse, 45@50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 50@53c; medium, 53@55c; coarse, 45@50c; combing washed, 62½@70c; combing unwashed, 43½@45c; Canada combing, 62@63c; fine unwashed, 25@33c; coarse and medium washed, 35@38c; tub washed, 55@57½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 24.—COTTON—Easier; middling uplands, 16⅝c; futures closed steady; sales, 15,700 bales; March, 15 19-16c; April, 15 27-32c; May, 16⅛c; June, 16 27-32@16⅜c; July, 17 9-32c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.00@5.95; common to good, $6.00@6.40; good to choice, $6.45@6.85; white wheat extra, $6.85@7.00; extra Ohio, $6.50@7.40; St. Louis, $6.40@11.00. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat quiet and lower; private cable reports are very unfavorable, and shippers are generally holding off; receipts, 23,000; No. 2 Chicago, $1.48@1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.52@1.53; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.42@1.53; white Western, $1.73. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn scarce and higher; receipts, 24,000 bu; new Western mixed, 88@92c; old do, 91@92c; white Western, 92c; old Western yellow, to arrive, 93c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 3,000 bu; mixed Western, 62@64c; white Western, 64@65c.

HAY—Firm at $1.00@1.05.

HOPS—Quiet; low to fair, 18@25c; good to choice, 30@35c.

GROCERIES—Coffee, sugar, and molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice active; Rangoon, $1.50, gold.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 7½c, spot; 7¾c early in April; refined, 14½@15c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 47@47½c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 14@15½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $16.25, spot; $16.37½ May; $16.50 June. Beef unchanged. Middles firmer; long clear, 9⅛c; short, 9⅜c. Lard firmer; prime steam, 9⅞@9 9-16c, spot.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 97c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—COTTON—Firmer at 15¼@15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $15.75. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9⅝c. Sugar-cured hams, 12@12½c. Lard—Tierces, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—92c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Cornmeal dull and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm at 78c. Oats dull at 58c.

HAY—Timothy scarce and firm at $21.00@22.00.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork held at $16.50. Bacon firm and unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; held above buyers' views; nominally 15⅜c; receipts, 985 bales; shipments, 950 bales; stock, 48,299 bales.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat heavy; red, $1.60@1.68; amber, $1.71@1.73; white, $1.75@1.80. Rye 94@96c. Corn active; yellow, 80@81c. Oats in advancing tendency; white, 61@63c; mixed, 65c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10@10½c; refined, 14½c, spot and March; 14⅞@15c April.

WHISKY—Dull at 98c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; wheat the same; corn the same; oats the same.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.27; No. 2 do, $1.22¼; seller April, $1.22¼; seller May, $1.26. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 43c. Corn steady; No. 2 fresh, 62c. Rye in moderate demand; No. 1, fresh, 87½c. Barley, No. 2 spring, fresh, at $1.55; No. 3 do, seller April, $1.50.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $14.75@15.00. Sweet-pickled hams firm at 8½@9c. Dry-salted shoulders, 5⅛c, loose; boxed middles, 8@8⅜c. Lard held firmly; prime kettle, 9½c.; steam dull at $8.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced; extra, $1.61½@1.62½; No. 1, $1.55; amber, $1.48. Corn, 72c. Oats in good demand at 51½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull at $1.40@1.52. Corn firm and in fair demand; mixed, 62@65c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 52@58c. Rye steady at $1.00. Barley dull and nominal.

OILS—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Scarce and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $16.00; $15.00 bid. Lard—Steam, 9c; kettle, 9¼c at interior points; city kettle, 9½c. Bulkmeats, 5¾@7⅞@8⅛c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand, with small sales; shoulder, 6⅜@6½c; clear rib, 8⅝c; clear, 9⅛c.

WHISKY—Firm and in fair demand at 93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; some sales lower. Wheat—Spring lower; [illegible] winter, No. 3 red, [illegible]; No. 2 do [illegible] firmer; No. 2, 62½@63c in east elevator. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 48½c on east track. Barley dull; No. 3 spring, $1.35@1.45. Rye quiet at 81@82c.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15.50. Bulk meats quiet; some sales; shade lower; shoulders, 5⅝c; clear rib, 7½c up-country, latter buyer March. Bacon firm and scarce; jobbing and order lots of shoulders 6¾@7c; clear rib, 8¾@9½c; clear, 9¼@9½c. Lard held at 9¼c; no sales.

HOGS—Firm; light to heavy shipper, $4.25@5.00; butchers', $5.25@5.50; receipts, 1,175.

CATTLE—Scarce and firm; Texas, $1.75@4.25; cows and heifers, $1.75@4.00; good to extra steers, $4.25@6.25; receipts, 450.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat inactive; white offered at $1.63. Corn scarce and wanted; no sales in consequence of bare market. Oats dull; sales 1,000 bu No. 2 Western at 53c. Barley quiet.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm; new, 68@70c; old, 70@71c. Oats steady at 51c; No. 1 State, 49c.

PETROLEUM—Steady at 11½@12c; standard white, 15@15½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn firmer; new mixed Western, 83c; old, 85c. Oats quiet and firm; Western, 58@62c. Rye dull at 85@90c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and in fair jobbing demand. Pork unchanged. Bulk shoulders, 6¼@6½c; clear rib, 8¾@8⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9¼@9½c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@14c. Lard, 9⅞c.

BUTTER—Moderate demand and unchanged.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and heavy at 96c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*9:20 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	*3:35 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡5:15 p. m.	§8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	*9:30 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:20 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:30 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	†9:15 p. m.	‡7:25 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	*9:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§9:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	†9:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	*9:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:25 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:25 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & La Crosse Day Express	*9:30 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, & Stevens' Point Express	*5:00 p. m.	*7:50 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
(a) Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Sioux City & Yankton Ex., via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison & Elroy Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. [illegible] W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	*10:15 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:50 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Special New York Express	*9:00 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	‡5:15 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*7:30 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Night Express	‡8:00 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, ROOM 14, 128 Dearborn-st., near Madison.
CHOICE PROPERTY.

Vincennes-av., house and lot near Thirty-eighth-st.

Fourth-av., house and lot near Taylor-st., $6,000.

WEST SIDE.

Van Buren-st., brick and lot, near Horne, $4,600.

NORTH SIDE.

Green Bay Road, 141x175 ft., near Diversey-st., cheap; will be within one block of Lincoln Park.

Lincoln-av., 167x175 ft., cor Lill, $11,000.

HYDE PARK.

Madison-st., 100x160 ft., corner Fifty-fifth-st.; has three houses, and is very desirable.

Cottage Grove-av., 4 acres corner Sixty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE DWELLINGS—Forrest-av., near Douglas-place. Two-story and basement marble-front, 11 rooms, hot and cold water throughout, furnace and gas-chandeliers, fully completed ready for the furniture. This is the best value in the city to-day, and the prospective increase on this avenue can't help but make it one of the best investments in a good, comfortable home. Apply to the owner there, from 1 to 2 o'clock every day. McLACHLAN BROS. Or at McLACHLAN, CAMPBELL & CO.'S, 96 and 98 Twenty-second-st. Terms easy. at any time.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—MY RESIDENCE, 945 Michigan-av. Lot 50 feet front, full depth, choice location, worth $50,000 vacant. Basement-house, heated by steam, large pleasant parlors, 16 rooms, hot and cold water, burglar-alarm, and all modern improvements; large brick barn. Entire improvements on lot cost $40,000 five years ago. Will sell for $50,000, if taken before April 15, and will take part of it in exchange. No other property wanted in exchange. If suited with outside appearance and price, call on me before disturbing my family by looking through house. A. D. RICH, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER OF Stewart-av. 50 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts. 50 by 160, on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts. 50 by 125, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts. 10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble. 25 by 175, on Michigan-av., with first-class house. 25 by 125, with two-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN AND ON easy terms: 50x161 ft, east front, on South Park-av. 22x161 ft, east front, and 22x161, west front, on Calumet-av. 22x161 ft, east front, and 22x151, west front, on Prairie-av. 50x161 ft, east front, on Indiana-av. Said property is situated between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts., only two blocks from the South Park and three blocks from the depot in Englewood. The whole frontage is planted with elm trees one foot in diameter. We will sell the 1,324 ft. for $35 per foot on easy terms. Apply to J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON WESTERN-AV., NEAR Laughton-st. Also lots on Laughton and Marvin-sts., near Western-av. Also lots near McCormick's Reaper Factory, and will be sold on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—THAT FINE CORNER, 50X140, SOUTH-east front, Fulton and Oakley-sts.; gas, water, and sewer on street; the best corner on street; price $85 a foot, easy terms. Also, house adjoining, 834 Fulton-st., built for owner; lot 25x140; first-class 2-story house, nearly new; price $5,500. Also, 836 Fulton-st.; 8 rooms; nearly new; $4,300. It will pay any one requiring good comfortable homes to look at this. Inquire of owner, 834 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—HOUSE AND LOT, 25X125, on Taylor-st., west of Western-av.; house 10 rooms, built by the builder, who can built; Western-av. about to be sewered and sindered makes this property very good. Small payment down, balance monthly or quarterly. Apply, after 10 a. m., to M. HALL, Room 14, 103 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR ACRE or inside business property: lot corner Archer-av. and Grove-st., with 200 feet on the river, 120 feet on Archer-av., fronting on Archer-av. and Grove-st.; railroad track on the rear; frontage value $80,000; unincumbered. D. COLE & SON, 122 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE LOTS ON STONY Island boulevard, corner Seventy-fifth-st.; cheap. House and lot at Hyde Park, near depot; new; only $3,000; $500 down, balance to suit. Elegant building lot, 50x200, at Kenwood on Lake shore; easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st.: elegant marble front house Park-av., near Wood-st., $11,500. A large list of houses in vicinity of Jefferson Park.

FOR SALE—LARGE TWO-STORY FRAME building, very strong, nearly new, with engine, boiler, shafting, &c., with or without furniture, machinery; easy terms. Apply to 89 Washington-st., Room 4, 19 to 12.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND BASEMENT, WEST Adams-st., with lease of lot, at a great bargain for a few days. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STATE-ST., ONLY $20 PER foot; these lots are bound to be worth $100 per foot within 5 years; don't fail to see them; they are bargains; terms easy. RICE & CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20, 89 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STOP! WE'VE GOT IT: HOUSE AND lot at a bargain; clear down to the hard-pan; brick, 10 rooms, 2 stories and basement, pavement, water, gas, sewer, etc. Rents for $500 per year. Six thousand dollars takes it worth $9,000. RICE & CADWELL, 89 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—CHOICE HOUSE IN FINE ORDER, with lot, on Dayton-st., cheap, and easy terms. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 DEARBORN-ST.:
INDIANA-AV.—Marble front, near Eighteenth-st., at a bargain.
INDIANA-AV.—House and lot near Twenty-sixth-st., no basement; lot 25x170 feet.
INDIANA-AV.—Marble front, 14 rooms, near Thirty-third-st., $9,500.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AND ON LONG TIME, LOTS on Madison, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson-sts., fronting on Central Park; the best residence property on the West Side. Also property in all portions of the city. Inquire at LEOPOLD MAYER'S Bank, 169 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP COTTAGE WITH BARN ON Eastman-av., near Forty-fifth-st. near Cottage Grove-av., lot in good order, $2,000. Two-story brick house, Michigan-av., with all modern improvements, barn, etc., north of Eighteenth-st., $12,500; easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—150 FEET CORNER OF KENWOOD-court and Forty-eighth-st.; 74 by 174 corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—NEAR BLUE ISLAND-av. and Twenty-second-st., on monthly payments; low price. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Might furnish a little to parties if required. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, near Sixteenth-st., only $12,500 on very easy terms if taken at once; possession May 1. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST., 40x150 FEET, NEAR Fifth-av., $1,000 per foot, for a few days; easy terms; a cheap business lot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BUILDING ON LEASED LOT, WITH lease for long time, suitable for carpenter shop in basement and residence above. Will be sold cheap. Building 167 Huron-st. LE GRAND ODELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES CORNER OF TAYLOR-ST. and California-av.; 5 acres in school section west of Central Park; 20 acres on Barry Point-Road; 5 acres on Barry Point-road, adjoining Central Park; 10 acres corner Chicago and Kedzie-avs.; 20 acres on Crawford-av., in Jefferson Division. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 122 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR ALL AND EMPLOYment to those who buy and build. Cheap lots and on long time. Apply at 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ON WEST ADAMS-ST., TWO VERY desirable two-story and basement octagon brick-front houses, with lots each 25x140, and one with lot 25x140. Apply to owners, ILETT & HARTWELL, 643 West Adams-st., or at 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SIXteen rooms, with brick barn, No. 529 Wabash-av.; price, $20,000. Three years' time, 8 per cent interest, semi-annually. No cash down. X 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—DESIRABLE 2-STORY frame house and two lots, 183 South Leavitt-st.; nine rooms, bath, etc.; choice neighborhood. Apply at 190 South Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—ONE new 2-story 10-room house, and one new 6-room cottage. See owner on premises, Nos. 275 and 277 Dayton-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FOR A FEW DAYS, a new two-story and basement brick house, containing nine rooms and all modern improvements, on Vincennes-av., inside city limits. Address T 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50 FEET CORNER LEAVITT AND Van Buren-sts.; fine neighborhood; very desirable; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 190 South Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO-STORY and basement frame house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, barn, &c., on Monroe-st., east of Western-av.; very easy terms, or would sell to good party on monthly payments. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—TWO-STORY FRAME house, 9 rooms, and lot 25x139 on State-st., near Twenty-fourth-st.; a decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 92 PARK-AV., EAST OF WOODst., 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, good barn; terms easy. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—40 FEET ON CANAL-st., near Polk, east front. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE OF THE CHOICEST LOTS AT Maplewood; highest ground there; go and look at them for a home. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE AND BARN, 173 Ogden-st., on ten years' time; a bargain. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 152 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS, AN entirely new octagon front 2-story and basement brick house, containing all modern improvements, with cellar, on Forrest-av., near Thirty-first-st. KESLER, 19 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A NICE CHANCE FOR SOME ONE TO get a home cheap, and on easy terms. A pleasant cottage and lot, five blocks from Union Park; only $2,000; small payment down, balance long time. RICE & CADWELL, 89 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT DWELLINGS FOR SALE—I have just completed several of the finest and best brick dwelling-houses I have ever erected. They are perfect gems. Three of them are on Forrest-av. (a choice neighborhood), just south of Thirty-first-st., fronting east, being four stories high (including basement), and each having a passenger elevator running from the basement up through all the stories, conveying back and forth, in a few seconds, any article or person, whenever it be food, fuel, or apparel. Each house (octagon front) has 14 rooms, besides closets and store-rooms; also, two water-closets and bath-rooms. Elegant large gilt chandeliers, speaking-tubes, furnace, silver-plated railings on front steps and balconies, etc., etc. Also brick barn, with room finished for hostler. I cannot enumerate all the attractions. To be appreciated they must be seen, and every beholder will exclaim with the Queen of Sheba, while viewing the temple, "The half has not been told me." Almost the entire work was done by the day, the proprietor furnishing materials and superintending. I will sell them at a fair price on monthly or annual payments, running through several years if desired. I will be at the buildings for a few days, from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m., and at 37 State-st. every morning, from 10 to 12 m. Residence, 1281 Indiana-av. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, arranged for two families; the cheapest house in the city for three years; no taxes. Price, $1,200; $700 cash, balance one year. 685 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BY THE OWNER, 3 GOOD houses of 10 rooms, well located in Evanston; prices, $7,500, $6,000, $6,000; two cottages of 5 rooms, $2,500, $2,000. Also, 12 houses of from 5 to 12 rooms, in North Evanston. Prices, from $2,000 to $4,500; terms, one-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments; lumber, furniture, or carpeting will be taken for first payment. Call at 123 Monroe-st. Free ride to see premises. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE NEAR corner Dayton and Centre-sts.; modern improvements; price, $4,000; easy terms. Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, with large lot, on Central Park-av. at Lawndale, at a bargain. Cottage and lot on Fulton-st., near Oakley. Cottage and lot near corner VanBuren and Lincoln-sts. Two-story house at Lawndale, 8 rooms, 50-foot lot, good barn, lake water in house, marble mantels, &c.; price, $4,250; easy terms. A decided bargain. New cottage and lot at Lawndale; price, $2,300; $500 cash, balance monthly, if desired. J. S. MATTHEWS & CO., Northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., in Citizens' Bank.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK TWO-STORY AND basement contiguous houses in a block, with all the modern improvements, unincumbered, on Monroe-st., between Laflin-st. and Ashland-av., $12,000 each. Two cottages, 1½ stories, with brick basements, bath rooms, gas, hot and cold water, and lot 125 feet on Robey and 50 feet on Walnut-st.; only $9,000. Ashland-av., lot 50x150, near Adams-st., $225 per foot. J. W. BOYDEN, 19 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—FIRST-CLASS, ELEGANT residences on Michigan, Prairie, and Indiana-avs.; prices, $18,000 to $60,000. Desirable houses and grounds on Forrest-av., Oakwood Boulevard, Lake-av., Cottage Grove-av., Kenwood, and Englewood, worth $5,000 to $60,000. J. W. BOYDEN, 19 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT RESIdence, two-story and basement, 10 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water throughout, latest improvements, with barn, on West Monroe-st., between Laflin-st. and Ashland-av., convenient to cars and omnibus lines; $15,000; favorable terms. J. W. BOYDEN, 19 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.: Lots on Madison, Washington, and Park-avs., between West Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth-sts. Lots on Harrison, Aberdeen, and Sholto-sts. Lots on Western-av., east front, north of Nineteenth-st. A large list of acre property in the East Division of the city. A few great bargains.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—50x125 FEET, ON South Park-av., east front, 150 feet north of Thirty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—TWO-STORY FRAME house, No. 25 Ashland-av., with very favorable lease of ground. Will be sold at a great sacrifice. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—STORE 280 LAKE-ST.; lot 25 feet to alley; price, $2,500. Apply at 157 Fourth-av.

FOR SALE—$3,000—LESS THAN COST—TWO ELegant new houses corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.; will be open for inspection from 3 to 5 p. m. until sold. HARVEY T. WEEKS, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE, WITH EXTENsive grounds, at Aurora; easy payments; or exchange. Apply at 264 Wabash-av., or 357 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot, with barn, 252 Lake-st.; price, $4,500. Apply at 157 Fourth-av.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, water and gas, lot 25x125, and barn 20x25; price, $4,200. Apply at 157 Fourth-av.

FOR SALE—THE NICE CONVENIENT HOUSE ON Wabash-av., 4 doors south of Twenty-ninth-st., $4,000, at 6 per cent interest; in 6 years $1,100, at $100 per month and no interest, the remainder weekly in any kind of terms, or take a lot. This is a good chance for a man that wants to buy a nice house. What you pay in rent would clear this property. Call on the owner, at 282 Fourth-av., near Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—40 AND 80 ACRES South Chicago, $250 to $350 per acre; good title. 10 acres on Madison-st., near Richmond-av. 4 acres Oak Park, 5 acres Humboldt Park. 160 feet on West Lake-st., near Union Park. 3 houses on West Jackson-st., near Halsted. 2-story 8-room cottage on Bellevue-av., near Forty-third-st. 7 Humboldt Park and 6 Irving Park lots. Several choice farms on Fox River. H. A. JACKSON, 124 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERED—100x163½ FEET ON Indiana-av., near the Boulevard; must be sold at a sacrifice. Call soon. B. J. NOCKIN, 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—$9,000—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, modern improvements, brick barn, lot 25x125, on Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood. T. B. BOYD, Rooms 13 and 14, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000—8-ROOM 2-STORY DWELLING, all modern improvements, lot 24x110, on Thirty-first-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.; first-class property. T. B. BOYD, Rooms 13 and 14, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—30 FEET ON ILlinois-st., between State and Rush, for first-class 10 or 12 room dwelling in good location. OWNER, W 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS BRICK houses, stone trimmings, octagon fronts, thoroughly constructed of best materials and skilled workmanship, with bath-rooms and latest improvements, on West Adams-st., near Ashland-av. Prices, $10,000, $12,000, $14,000. Terms to suit. J. W. BOYDEN, 19 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE-FRONT, 2-STORY and basement, new, first-class residence, stone stoop, sub-cellar, 14 rooms, 12 closets, bath and laundry tubs, double floors, all the latest improvements, built by the day under owner's inspection, with lot 183 feet deep to 20-foot alley, on West Adams-st., near Ashland-av.; $18,000. J. W. BOYDEN, 19 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH DEARBORN, NEAR Huron-st., two new octagon-front three-story and basement brick houses, stone trimmings, with all the modern improvements, $12,000. On North LaSalle-st., near Goethe, fine building-lot, 50 feet front. J. W. BOYDEN, 19 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—FOUR STONE-FRONT two-story and basement houses. 11 rooms each, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room. No incumbrance. On West Monroe-st., convenient to cars and business lines, near Ashland-av.; $7,000 cash in four payments. J. W. BOYDEN, 19 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ELEGANT RESIDENCES—stone fronts, octagon fronts, brick and frame houses, in pleasant locations, on Park-av., Warren-av., Robey and West Congress-sts. Prices, $6,000, $7,000, $8,000, $9,500, $11,500, $12,500. J. W. BOYDEN, 19 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IN MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large new modern house, large lot and barn, 25 minutes' ride from the Wells-st. depot. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 81 Clark-st., Room 1.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NICELY SITUated, in Geneva, Kane County, Ill. Terms easy. Inquire of E. B. LATHROP, Fifth National Bank.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMERS—BRICK house of 11 or 12 rooms, South Side, about $9,000 to $12,000.
A 10-room brick, West Side, $8,000—pay all cash for a bargain.
A brick, or nice frame house, 4 rooms deep, South or West Side, about $10,000.
A $5,000 or $6,000 residence on choice street, West or South Side—payments $1,000 per year.
An avenue residence with some ground, about $20,000; ½ cash.
A brick house, four rooms deep, on North Side, about $11,000.
A brick house and barn, South Side, North of Thirty-fifth-st., $7,500.
Can sell to these customers at once. Wish to hear from owners, or agents who will refer us to owners.
ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

WANTED—ABOUT 8X100 FEET OF GROUND FOR a first-class residence to be built this season, between Aberdeen and Hoyne-sts., Park-av., and Jackson-st. Apply to J. W. BOYDEN, 19 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, WORTH $8,000, in exchange for clear lot at Hyde Park worth $3,500; will assume. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSES—WE CAN SELL GOOD houses if put in our hands at once. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD DWELLING LOT FOR CASH and other property. C. S. BURDICK, 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON the North Side on LaSalle-st., or east of Clark-st., in first-class neighborhood; must be cheap, and worth from $12,000 to $20,000. Address, with full description and price, W H F, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER—HOUSE AND LOT in desirable location worth from $10,000 to $12,000. Want to pay part in cash and part in other first-class property. J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A 25-FOOT LOT NEAR AND EAST OF Rock Island car shops, on street running north and south or east and west. BROWN & HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—2 HOUSES ON WEST SIDE, WEST of Halsted and south of Lake-st., from $2,000 to $6,000. LAWRENCE & MOFFITT, 161 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—SMALL HOUSE, brick or stone, octagon preferred, on street running east and west, between Lake and and Van Buren-sts., east of Western-av. Must have large lot. Price not over $3,000. Small payment down; balance monthly or quarterly. Address V 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOT ON North Side, east of Wells-st. and south of North-av., east or south front; corner preferred. J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, LOW-PRICED, cheap, small payments, South Side. No agents need reply. Owners address P 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY, HOUSE AND LOT, NORTH or West Side preferred, not to exceed $4,500; will pay $300 cash, $50 monthly. Address J. S. INGRAM, care M. Sels & Co.

WANTED—HALF OR A WHOLE BLOCK OF RESidence property, without buildings, on the North Side. Owners only address R 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY, A NICE COTTAGE OR small house, on South Side, east of State-st., between Twenty-fourth and Thirty-first-sts.; will pay one-third or one-half cash; balance yearly or monthly; must be cheap. Address, with full description and price, V 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE, NORTH of Twenty-sixth-st.; worth $12,000, for Prairie-av. lot, clear, and cash, or will assume. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—LOT ON NORTH SIDE, WORTH $12,000, clear, east of Clark, in exchange for 3-story marble front, South Side. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, THE BEST SUBURB about Chicago, only 30 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot:
House and barn, with beautiful grounds; $8,000.
House and barn, with large lot; $12,000.
House, with large grove lot; $5,500.
House and barn, with choice lot; $4,500.
House, with beautiful grove lot; $6,000.
House and barn, with large lot; $5,000.
House and barn, with large lot; $3,500.
House, with large, beautiful lot; $4,000.
2 houses, with fine lots, at $4,500.
3 good houses, with large lots, at $3,500.
2 good cottage houses and large lots; $2,500.
Good piece business property; $4,500.
Also, several more houses and great number of vacant lots, all on easy terms, to suit purchasers. Don't fail to call and see my list of Oak Park property before you purchase. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 80 Major Block.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 90 ACRES, 12 MILES from the Court-House, 1½ miles from the stations of Norwood Park, Park Ridge, and Ridge Lawn, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. This farm is situated on the highest point of land, with a beautiful grove of forest trees surrounding the buildings, and divided into five different fields. Buildings: Frame house with 8 rooms, has been built three years, with wood-house; barn, 32x36; barn for cattle, 24x40; ice-house, 16x24 feet, etc. Fruit: apples, cherries, currants, etc. Gravel road goes to Chicago, runs through this farm; road on the east side goes to Park Ridge Station; good water. Price, $150 per acre. Terms one-third down, balance in one and two years; no incumbrance. This property is very cheap, and never offered in the market before. Inquire of the owner, 41 North Sangamon-st. J. B. FOOT.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR HOMES AT RIVER PARK—This suburb, at the crossing of the Desplaines River and the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles northwest of the Court-House, is now in the market. The lots are 50 by 200 feet, and are sold much lower than any other lots can be bought on any railroad within the same distance from the city. The property is all 20 feet above the level of the river, the streets are graded, many thousands of trees planted, and building briskly beginning. The fare to the city is lower than on any other road for the same distance, and the time is only 25 minutes. The average price of the lots is $250, from which a discount of one-third is made to those who buy four or less, and agree to build a house worth $2,000 or more within one year. We shall be pleased to confer more fully with parties who desire a suburban home. SAYLES & WALKER, Proprietors, 189 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MAKE RENTS BUY A HOME: SIX good houses at Englewood, four splendid houses at South Evanston, for sale on monthly payments by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—BELOW MARKET PRICE, 40 ACRES in Sec. 11, 39, 12, near C., D. & V. R. R. G. W. MOULTON, 143 and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—AT LAWNDALE—HALF BLOCK (24 lots), east front; will sell cheap if taken soon. G. W. MOULTON, 143 and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAINS AT ENGLEwood. Lots on yearly and monthly payments, between the Normal and High Schools, convenient to all of the depots. SPOFFORD, BRYNE & DRAKE, 145 Clark-st., Room 4, and Maroney's Block, Englewood, Room 1.

FOR SALE—BY WILLIAM PRICE, 130 EAST MADIson-st., Room 3: 28 acres adjoining Montrose and Irving Park; 20 acres in N. W. ¼ 5, 37, 13.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT WASHINGTON Heights, $250, $350, and $500, two blocks from depot; hotels, stores, etc.; dwellings on adjoining lots. Free from incumbrance. Title perfect. Warranty deeds given. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—DAKWOOD BOULEVARD—FINE lots on this fine thoroughfare (100 feet wide), just outside of South city limits; prices low; terms easy; title perfect; most liberal inducements will be given to those desiring to make elegant and substantial improvements. As this will be the most attractive avenue outside of city limits it offers every inducement to those who are seeking for sound investments in the best property. Call for a plat. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SUBURBAN HOME; NICE, large grounds, well improved; heavy growth of shrubbery and fruit, old trees; large, comfortable house, barn, etc.; the house well furnished, complete from kitchen to garret; furnace, etc.; thirty minutes' ride from depot. All will be sold for $12,000; $3,500 cash, balance to suit. Address, for full particulars, OWNER, P. O. Box 182, City.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—NEW 2-STORY AND brick basement house, with large lot, convenient to depot and schools. HULBURD & CO., 203 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, IN BECK'S (FIRST) subdivision—Lots at $400 each, on easy terms. HULBURD & CO., 203 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. BOULEVARD, east of Pittsburgh Railroad, lots on monthly payments; all dummy trains stop at this point. HULBURD & CO., 203 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—40 FEET on Michigan-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., directly in front of the park. HULBURD & CO., 203 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY 4 miles from Court-House; accessible by street-cars; commutation fare, 4¼ cents. Shade trees have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have also been laid; artesian well on the property flowing at rate of 80 gallons of pure water per minute. These lots are rapidly increasing in value, as the city improvements will very soon reach the property. Price of lots from $300 to $600. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT PARKSIDE, ON ILLINOIS CENtral Railroad, 8 miles from Court-House, 25 minutes' ride; lots on Madison and Linden-avs., within 1 block of depot. Trees have been planted, sidewalks laid; graded daily furnishing every accommodation. This property is adjoining the town of South Park. Price of lots from $400 to $800. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT $30 PER FOOT, TWO LOTS ON Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st. E. H. CUMMINGS, 108 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, CHOICE RESIDENCE and business property. Also acre property that will pay 25 per cent per annum on the investment. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,400 WILL BUY A CONVENIENT, well-built house and large lot in Winnetka, one right across. Terms easy; secure it early. J. W. F. HOVEY, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES IN OAKLAND, KENwood, and Hyde Park; also fine building lots in same places. Will take persons wishing to buy to look at property on short notice. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—LOTS, blocks, and acres, at the crossing of the Transfer Railway with the Rock Island. W. C. COLE, Room 1 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, HOUSES ON monthly payments; acre-property and large lots on easy terms. Money loaned to parties who will build. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, LOTS, AND ACRE-PROPerty at Evanston. Houses, lots, and acre-property at Washington Heights. Information given freely to intending purchasers of property at these points. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., Room 19 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF WELL-LOCATED AND very desirable land, situated south of the city. Price, $150 per acre. Actually worth $250. Party must have money, and a large cash payment, which is the reason why this property is offered so extraordinarily low. V 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR SOUTH CHICAGO; ALSO, 160 acres 25 miles south from Court-House. Will be sold at a bargain. R. S. BAKER, 163 LaSalle-st., basement office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—GOOD $3,500 NOTE, SECURED BY trust deed, due in 2½ years, interest semi-annually. Address PRINCIPAL, P. O. Box 152.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AND on real estate collaterals. Secured paper bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 85 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, OF $2,000 and upwards, on improved city real estate. Also $50,000 to $75,000 in one sum. PUTNAM & NEWELL, Room 13, 91 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $2,000 and upward, two to five years. JOHN W. MARSH, 135 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, Singer machines, and valuable collaterals; also $1,300 on city real estate for one year at 10 per cent. C. TUNNICLIFF, Broker, 123 Clark-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty. Improved preferred. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE PURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGES bought and sold. Money invested, real estate security. J. T. McKEEVER, 281 State-st., in bank.

TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, $3,000 and $4,000; money ready; or will purchase first-class real estate mortgages. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate and Loan Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$10,000, FIVE OR TEN YEARS, SEcurity A 1. We have applications daily for money on real estate. Parties having money can have it placed for them without cost or trouble. Several small sums wanted at once. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR SALE—IN PURCHASE money, mortgages secured on inside property, in sums of $200 to $500; will pay a liberal rate of interest. Address B G, Tribune office.

WE DESIRE A FEW APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS on Chicago real estate, inside city limits, in sums of $1,000 to $5,000. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate and Loan Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$1,500 TO $2,000 ON WELL-IMPROVED Chicago city property; pay usual commission. A. LIMBERG & CO., corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av., Teutonia Building, Room 2.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR FROM FOUR TO SIX months on first-class security. Address V 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR 90 DAYS, $300 TO $1,000 ON A NO. 1 security. Call to-day on L. L. BOND, 128 LaSalle-st., up-stairs.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LOANS OF NOT less than $5,000 for five years, on improved property. LEVI WING & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR A YEAR OR TWO ON INside property worth $12,000, with a previous incumbrance of $2,500, having over 4 years to run. Will pay 10 per cent and 5 per cent commission. None but principals treated with. Address B Y, Tribune office.

8 PER CENT INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS is paid at the Savings Department, office TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000 to $15,000, in a flouring mill in Minnesota; mill now making money. The advertiser is a miller of sixteen years' experience. Best of references required. Mill can be paid for out of profits in two years. Address M. LEROY, Tribune office, for one week.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED drug trade; the location superior; capital of a few hundred only required. Call on F. PROSSER, 94 Michigan-av.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A CONTRACTOR AND builder; $500 capital required; references exchanged. Address, with real name, X 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THAT CAN PAY ME $1,600 cash; will give one-half interest in a business worth $5,000 cash. Address T 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE, ENERGETIC business man with $5,000 to take an interest in an Al established wholesale business; capital secured by real estate. BIGELOW BROS. & STRONG, 131 and 133 Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH $1,000 to join another with an equal amount in a light manufacturing business, paying $300 per month. Call at 13 and 15 North Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN TO JOIN ME in the manufacture of an article meeting with ready sales in every family; $1,000 required; references exchanged. Call at 13 and 15 North Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE COAL BUSINESS, with from $1,000 to $1,500 capital; good security for the money and business; a permanent paying cash business. Address COAL, 132 Dearborn-st., Rooms 14 and 15.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 TO $800, IN A light manufacturing business, yielding 300 per cent net profit; best investment in Chicago for the money; audience required. 145 East Chicago-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID MANUFACTURING PROPERTY IN Chicago for sale or exchange, consisting of sash, door and blind factory, 100x150, planing mill, engine 250-horse power, extensive dry-kiln, and everything complete and in good order, on about 2 acres of ground, fronting on Chicago-av. and two other streets; railroad track on one side of the property. An excellent bargain will be given, and other well located property improved and unimproved, taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

A THOROUGHLY-BUILT AND WELL-APPOINTed saw-mill, with planer and matcher and siding mill, located at an excellent point of business, is for sale at a bargain. A stock of logs for 1874 already in. Capacity of mill per day of ten hours, 40,000 feet of lumber, 25 shingles, and 15,000 lath. For particulars, address JACOB HOUGHTON, Michigamme, Marquette Co., Mich., or JAMES GOOD, No. 8 Metropolitan Block, city.

A GOOD BASEMENT SALOON FOR SALE, INcluding a pool table, on a good corner; cheap for cash. Inquire of M. GOTTFRIED, 168 Archer-av.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-MARKET, GOOD LOCAtion, doing a nice cash business, for sale cheap; good reasons for selling. J. DU WEISS, 688 West Madison-st.

A GOOD MAN WITH A SMALL CAPITAL CAN find a first-class chance to go into a very profitable and legitimate manufacturing wholesale business by calling on C. JEROME & CO., No. 175 South Clark-st. Cubicage. All is good shape with two factories in operation; a good man wanted more than money.

A GOOD YARD, CENTRALLY LOCATED, SUITable for coal or lumber, with railroad track; long lease on easy terms. R. S. BAKER, 163 LaSalle-st., basement office.

A FINE BAR AND CIGAR-STAND, SPLENDIDLY furnished, for sale; would take in payment secured paper. HENRY SLOAN, 14 Reaper Block.

A MAN WITH $800 TO TAKE A HALF INTEREST in a good paying office business. Must have a partner, can't attend to it alone; good security given. Call at 24 Reaper Block.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STOCK AND FIXtures for sale. Good chance for a man with a small capital; also one square box buggy and harness and one express wagon and harness and one coal wagon and double harness. A. McDONALD, 309 South Desplaines-st.

BAR AND TWO CIGAR STANDS, WITH A FINE stock of liquors, in the California Restaurant, 77 and 79 Clark-st., for sale. One of the finest chances in the city.

BLACKSMITH-SHOP, WITH TOOLS, IN A FIRST-class locality for ship-work. Apply to JOHN MOORE, 85 North Wells-st., or 161 Bremer-st.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND ICE-CREAM parlor, in good location, for sale at a bargain for cash, or will exchange for good property. Address X 62, Tribune office.

CUSTOM CUTTERS—A SPLENDID OPPORTUNIty open to a practical man wishing to start for himself. To one with a few hundred dollars this is a good opening. Address Z 25, Tribune office.

GROCERY FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES cheap, part cash, and part real estate. 357 West Madison-st.

MILLINERY STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap; rooms to rent, at 347 South Halsted-st.

ONE OF THE BEST APPOINTED MERCHANT-tailor rooms in the city for sale; trade already established, and to a person of ability is a rare chance. Address Z 23, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE-ROOM, STOCK, fixtures, range, etc., for sale cheap. Owner has other business. JOHN MADDEN, Attorney, No. 81 Clark-st.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST OPEN BUGGIES IN the city at H. D. Simmond's Carriage Factory, No. 113 West Polk-st. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WE HAVE A CASH CUSTOMER FOR MEAT market; must be good location and cheap. Call at once. M. G. TOWNSEND, Room 13, 124 Clark-st.

$2,000 WILL BUY THE ENTIRE FURNITURE of 12 rooms, including electric bath and heating apparatus; has been used as a medical institute for two years. A splendid chance for a physician or first-class boarding-house. Will sell with or without electrical apparatus. House to rent. Address Y 64, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; work requiring an expert solicited. WEBB & TUCKER, Room 12, 188 East Madison-st.

BOOKS AND COMPLICATED ACCOUNTS ADjusted by R. S. BAKER & CO. 163 La Salle-st. basement office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets, old books, rags, metals, and bottles, at PATTISONS'S, 256, 258, and 260 Fifth-av.; goods called for free of charge in all parts of the city.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 634 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAzines, and music, in any quantity. Call or address CHAPIN BROS., 314 and 316 S. Madison, S. of Franklin.

STUTTERING OR STAMMERING—NO CURE NO pay. Send for circular. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. D. H. T. SANBORN, 157 West Washington-st.

SALOON—GRAND OPENING WEDNESDAY EVENing, March 25, at 186 South Halsted-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO CONTRACTORS, ETC.—THOSE DESIRING TO obtain steady laborers for railroads, levelling, masons, farm hands, etc., please apply to the Committee of Polish Workingmen's Association, 222 North Rucker-st.

TO PAINTERS—I WANT PROPOSALS FOR THE painting and glazing of a number of houses. Call at

WANTED—LIVE MEN WITH $100 TO $500, TO take territory and introduce a new household article. No bonus; full amount in goods. Also party with $500 to open factory in St. Louis. Call and examine, or send 10 cents for samples and particulars. 25 North Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—PARTY TO BUILD A BRICK HOUSE for fine lots and some cash. Address V R, 51 Clybourn-av.

WANTED—TENTS—ANY ONE HAVING ANY wall-tents, new or second-hand, large or small, can find a purchaser at Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up stairs.

WE WANT A GOOD STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, from $5,000 to $20,000; in cash; balance good real estate. East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & Co.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR THE BUILDING of six marble-front residences on two principal avenues south, near Thirty-first-st. I will pay part in money and part by division of the property. Address O 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A SHOW-CASE ABOUT 16 feet long, heavy glass and walnut frame preferred. Address V 35, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $3.50.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST., WASHINGTON Dining-room—One nicely furnished large front room; also one small room; only $10 a month. Commutation tickets, $3.50 for $4.

532 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, with modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished; also desirable single and double rooms.

548 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with good board; reference required.

871 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with or without board. References exchanged.

West Side.

1551 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS, with board, $5 to $7 per week; day-board, $4.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—DESIRABLE FURnished rooms to rent to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board.

276 AND 278 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER Morgan—First-class board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room and room off. Also, room for two gentlemen. Board in family if desired. References exchanged.

423 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE FRONT ROOM and alcove, and one suite of front rooms, newly furnished, in brick house, with board.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD, SUITE of front rooms, or single rooms, in private family. Modern improvements.

A FLOOR CONSISTING OF 4 CHEERFUL ROOMS in a large house on Western-av., to a family of four adults or two couples. Board, $4.50 for each person. Two rooms $12 per month. Address O 74, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain pleasant room, with board, in a private family on the West Side, near Union Park. References exchanged. Address X 18, Tribune office.

Hotels.

JOHNSTON HOUSE—ROOMS AND BOARD $6, $7, and $8 per week. Table board $4 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PERMANENT BOARD, WITH ROOM, BY a single gentleman. South Side and private family preferred. Letters, stating location and terms, only will receive attention. Address BOOKKEEPER, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENT AND WIFE within walking-to-dinner distance of Tribune office for $50 a month, or furnished room only, for $15 a month. Address W 35, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S MINK BOA, AT THE TEMPERance mass-meeting Monday afternoon. The finder will oblige the owner by leaving it with W. F. CHATFIELD, 77 Clark-st., basement.

LOST—BETWEEN TWENTY-FIFTH AND THIRTY-eighth-sts., on Calumet-av., Thirtieth-st., or Grand Boulevard, a tracing on linen of a residence. Please address GREG. VIGIANT, 191 Calumet-av.

LOST—SOMEWHERE BETWEEN WESTERN AND Centre-avs., a pair of traces and breast collar. Finder will be rewarded by leaving them at WINN'S carpenter shop, on Centre-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, BETWEEN 3 AND 5 P. M., on the east side of Halsted-st., between Fouquer and Mather, a lady's enameled gold watch, engraved "From Pa to Josie," &c. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to 316 South Halsted-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SPLENDID $70 IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING machine, equal to new, for sale at $25. Residence, 845 Michigan-av.

BUY A DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE ON EASY monthly payments, and pay for it in sewing if you desire, at 173 and 174 South Clark-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NEW HOWE AND VICTOR sewing machines at one-half the usual prices. Room 1, 85 Washington-st.

ONE IMPROVED SINGER, ONE HOWE, AND TWO Grover & Baker machines, late improved, in perfect order, for sale below half price. 136 Clark-st., Room 2.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., City Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. Open evenings.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS, at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR 1,000,000 GOOD, well-burned brick, delivered convenient to the Stock-Yards. Address S 23, Tribune office.

100,000 GOOD OLD BRICK FOR SALE cheap. Room 4, 244 South Water-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MEET ME AT THE CORNER OF Washington and Clark-sts., Thursday, March 26, at half-past 3 o'clock, important business. POCKET BOOK.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, 616 WEST MADison-st., 10 rooms. House in good repair; gas and water. Apply at 50 South Water-st. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE on block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalister-place); contains 11 rooms, furnace, gas, bath-room, and all modern improvements; brick barn. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 113 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 182 Fourth-av., 9 rooms, house in good repair. Apply to WING & FARLIN, 88 East Washington-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—MAY 1, CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT, one of the best residences on Wabash-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, 108 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN IMPROVEMENT, 11-room house, 347 South Dearborn-st., with or without stable. Cheap. No. 108 East Adams-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—OCTAGON HOUSE, 1192 MICHIGAN-av., $50. Cottage 27 Artesian-av., $16. Room, Wentworth-av. MEARS & CO., 120 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—$40—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 11 rooms, cellar, closets, and barn, one block south of Lincoln Park. April 1. 808 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 725 WEST Adams-st.—A 2-story and basement brick with all modern improvements, well furnished, and in good repair. To a responsible party terms reasonable, and possession given immediately if desired. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—NO. 289 LINCOLN-AV., corner Belden-av., runs through to Orchard-st., large yard, house well furnished, has 11 rooms, all modern conveniences; will rent to a small family, and board three persons. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—138 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., BRICK house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; pleasant location. Apply on the corner next south.

TO RENT—FROM APRIL 1, NO. 1163 INDIANA-av. From May 1, No. 1221 Prairie-av. G. L. HOODLESS, Room 4, 75 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE with oil paintings, etc., brick house and barn, 11 rooms; all modern improvements. Nice locality. 703 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A FULLY FURNISHED STONE FRONT house, in a desirable location, on Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st.; 14 rooms, good cellar, and brick stable. Apply to TOWNSEND MacCOUN, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—I SHALL HAVE COMPLETED AND ready for occupation by the 1st of May, or earlier, three new seven-roomed houses; rent, $416. A good discount will be given for one year's rent in advance. Also, two-story house adjoining said building. Inquire of the owner, next to building, 474 Washington avenue, corner of Lincoln-st., any evening, or at 130 Blue Island-av., during the day.

TO RENT—DWELLING 477 HUBBARD-ST. ALSO, several beautiful cottages on West Side. W. WALLER, Room 3, 238 State-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE RESIDENCES IN NEW marble block, Ashland-av., fronting Union Park. Apply at 264 Wabash-av. or 357 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT; nice residence, with furnace, gas-fixtures, laundry-tubs, &c.; good barn; east front, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st. A reasonable rent to good party. KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large new modern house, barn, and large lot, 25 minutes' from Wells-st. depot. GEORGE P. KIMBALL, 81 Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS—BURNSIDE-ST. UPPER part of house, 4 rooms, buttery, water, with or without board. Ready April 1. 329 Burnside-st., near Thirty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD-SIZED SINGLE ROOM, FURnished. House contains all modern improvements. Eight minutes' walk from State and Madison-sts. 212 East Indiana-st., between State and Dearborn.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—ALSO FIRST-class table. 181 LaSalle-st., Room 61, via elevator.

TO RENT—A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM, DEsirable for one or two gentlemen. Apply at 14 Peck-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—SUITABLE FOR housekeeping. Also sleeping-rooms, at 181 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, $30; 4 ROOMS, $15; AND 2 rooms, $12 a month; all on Smith-st., 1 block from Union Park, for housekeeping. 88 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—FRONT PARlor and side-room connecting. Furniture for sale if required. 298 West Madison-st., first floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, in a private family; house new, with modern improvements. Reference required. Apply at 107½ North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 22. Charges reasonable to the right parties.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BRICK AND STONE STORE NO. 4 East Washington-st.; 3 floors of cellar, good light, iron shutters, elevator, etc.; suitable for jobbing or manufacturing; possession March 1. Apply to ELY & CO., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st., between 10 and 12 a. m., or 4 and 6 p. m.

TO RENT—BY HENRY E. MARBLE, ROOM 6, 115 LaSalle-st., two large elegant stores, Nos. 63 and 65 and 65 Washington-st., near State, one 20x170, the other 20x170. Fine location for millinery, crockery, or furniture trade.

TO RENT—THE STORE 283 WEST VAN BURENst., now occupied as a grocery, with or without the fine residence above. Apply at house next east.

TO RENT—THE NEW BUILDING 239 NORTH Clark-st., between Oak and Locust. Basement and first floor finished for stores; second and third floors, of 8 rooms each, specially constructed for the convenience of respectable families. GEORGE H. ROZET, Room 8, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OR SALE—BRICK BUILDING, 40 by 100 feet, three stories and basement, suitable for wholesale or manufacturing business. Apply on the premises, corner of Canal and Harrison-sts.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES SUITABLE FOR BROKERS, lawyers, and other professional men, in Pullman Block, 84 Dearborn-st. A few still vacant which will be rented at moderate rates. A fire-proof vault with each suite. Apply at Room 4, in the building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, PART of Gard's marble front block, Nos. 15, 17, 19, and 21 North Clinton-st., between Lake and Randolph. The best manufacturing building in Chicago and the cheapest rent. Inquire at E. R. GARD'S office, 15 North Clinton.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—RESIDENCES—WE HAVE applicants for houses to rent in all parts of the city. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms for light, tidy housekeeping, by man and wife; good locality, West Side preferred. State location and amount of rent (which must be low) to X 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DOUBLE HOUSE, CALCUlated for two families, 7 or 8 rooms each; must be moderate rent and situated on West Side, in good neighborhood. Address W 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF A building, in central location, unfurnished, suitable for renting for sleeping-rooms. Address Z 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, with barn attached. M. SCHWEIZER, 148 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, A DWELLing-house, rent not over $40 per month. Address, for three days, Z 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS; good location; West or North Side preferred; modern improvements; rent $50 per month; cash paying tenant. Address, with location, J. S. INGRAM, care M. Sels & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLing-house, east of Wabash-av., and south of Eighteenth-st., with dining-room on main floor, furnished or unfurnished, for a small family without children; must be first-class and in good neighborhood. Address V 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR light housekeeping for man, wife, and child; east of State-st., and north of Sixteenth. Address V 26, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY MAN HAVING A GOOD HORSE TO TRADE for a two-horse truck and harness, or buggy and harness, or express wagon and harness (same money if necessary), can get a bargain by calling at my stable, rear of 200 and 202 East Madison-st., between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st. H. C. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—4 TOP-BUGGIES, 1 PHAETON, 2 EXpress wagons, 2 single harnesses, and one top-buggy, nearly new, at Gammon's Livery, Boarding and Sale Stable, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND BUGGY, CHEAP. 596 South State-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND, SQUARE-BOX TOP-buggy, strong and in good running order. Room 1, 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE, Cheap. Can be used either single or double. Address V 24, Tribune office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, COACH AND buggy, and draught horses to sell or exchange. Bargains given. J. B. MILLER, 42 Hampton-court.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS FOR SALE, OR will trade for suburban lots. Address 89 Dearborn-st.

THERE IS NO USE OF TALKING, IF YOU WANT to buy a good top or open buggy, phaeton, road-wagon, etc., you can get them at rock-bottom prices at 182 East Washington-st., second floor.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A HORSE, BUGGY, and harness to-day before 2 p. m., for which I will give a new Brunswick beveled billiard-table, with balls, cues, cue-rack, etc., complete (worth $300), and something else besides, if necessary. Come with rig to Root & Son's, Music Dealers, 159 State-st., and ask for TOM.

WANTED—200 CAVALRY HORSES, FROM 5 TO 8 years old; dark colors, and 15 hands high. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO HIRE A HORSE, HARNESS, AND light delivery wagon. Apply, Wednesday morning, at 233 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—50 TEAMS FOR RAILROAD WORK; $4 per day; steady work. Apply at 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—PIANO, 7⅓ OCTAVE, NEARLY NEW, overstrung bass, very cheap for cash; also marble top Empire bedstead. 17 East Harrison-st.

$275 CASH WILL BUY A FINE-TONED FIRST-class piano; been used only a few weeks, all in fine order, and fully warranted. I want money. Call at 351 Park-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER—A new Babcock Fire extinguisher for sale cheap. GEO. P. BAY, 105 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS, New Orleans, Louisville, San Francisco, Kansas City, and all other points, at a large discount. Tickets bought. W. F. CHATFIELD, 77 Clark-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TO BANKERS—A FIRST-CLASS 4½-inch double-dial burglar proof safe, very low for cash. Apply to WILLIAM TALCOTT, Room 43 Portland Block.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT, OPPOSITE Hough's Elevator, formerly occupied by Great Western Railroad Company, 600 feet on river and slip, or may be rented in parcels; side track from Chicago & Alton R. R.; cars supplied at reasonable rates by contract with railroad company. Apply to E. BRAINARD, 150 Washington-st., Room 25.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXperience in a drug store, at 289 West Lake-st. WALKER & BROWN.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN DRY-GOODS salesman. Apply at 235 Blue Island-av. QUIGLEY & LEHAN.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BILL-CLERK; ONLY those who have had experience need apply. Address E 26, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BRASS-FINISHER; one accustomed to all kinds of jobbing; none others need apply. EDWARD SMEETH, Copper and Brass Works, corner West Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—3 UPHOLSTERERS; PART TO WORK on lounges; 6 cabinetmakers; those used to work on chairs and parlor work frames. H. S. CARTER & CO., 144 and 146 Lake-st.

WANTED—10 CABINETMAKERS, 1 SCROLL SAWyer; steady work for good men. SWINNY BROS., corner Kinzie-st. and Ashland-av.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS TO-DAY on steamer Peerless, at 7 o'clock, at Lake-st. bridge.

WANTED—AT ONCE, ROLLING-MILL PUDdlers. Inquire 123 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER AND blacksmith at 404 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER AT 122 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD WEAVERS. APPLY TO J. C. ALLEN, Superintendent Marengo Woolen Mills, Marengo, Iowa.

WANTED—MILLWRIGHTS, AT STATE MILLS, 75 and 77 South Market-st.

WANTED—HARNESS AND COLLAR-MAKERS, for the country. Address C. G. HINGER, No. 14 State-st.

WANTED—WALNUT OVAL TURNERS. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN DENtistry. Call at 123 West Madison-st., Room 2, between 1 and 3 Wednesday.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS (NOT BLACKsmiths), and two laborers. No. 521 West Van Buren-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS STABLE MEN, (temperate), at HENDRICKSON'S Model Stables, 244 and 246 Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY TO SELL A GOOD article used in every family. Apply at Room 13 Nevada Block, corner Franklin and Washington-sts.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE LIFE OF Charles Sumner, by the Rev. Elias Nason; full, complete, and authentic; a rare opportunity for wide-awake canvassers. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE AMERICAN Sewing-Machine. 242 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG. ONE man orders 2,500 boxes, and says he can sell $200 per week. State and county rights now ready. Call at once and secure an agency. Chang-Chang Mfg. Co., 80 East Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—1,000 MEN AND BOYS TO SELL FRIday's celebrated pop-corn candies. They sell rapidly, and are a money making investment. Apply to SANKEY & CO., 222 North Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY WHO thoroughly understands the sheet music business, having had experience in a wholesale music house. Address for three days THEO. J. ELMORE & CO., 73 State-st.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE LOCAL AGENTS (farmers preferred) at $40 a week. L. S. RICHARDSON, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN—IF YOU MEAN BUSINESS, AND ain't dead broke nor dead-beats, call and see the chance we offer to live men with $2 to $10 cash. RAY & CO., 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A PHARMACEUTIST, A YOUNG MAN that understands laboratory work; also two young ladies to work in laboratory. WHITNEY BROTHERS, 21 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO ATTEND A FURnace. 250 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY 14 OR 15 YEARS old to do errands and work in a carriage repository. Apply at 182 East Washington-st., second floor.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT IN city or country to sell our new articles; pays everyone. American Novelty Co., 172 East Madison-st., Room 20.

WANTED—A LIVELY MAN WITH BUT LITTLE money to step into a good, best located business. Call at 43 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—SMALL-CAPITAL MEN TO CANVASS the city that can make $75 and $100 per week. 167 South Clark-st., Rooms 17 and 18. DORR & GREEN.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO MEN WHO ARE HANdy with saw and hammer, at 128 South Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT, WHO CAN FULLY sustain his qualifications, to practice medicine; he must also be a practical apothecary, capable of compounding fully up to the technical requirements of the European school; one who is single and speaks the German and English language preferred. Apply to DR. B. BRIARD, 188 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY TO TAKE CHARGE of dining-room in a private boarding-house; must have experience and bring reference. Apply at basement 409 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE "NEW YORK Tombs;" account of New York's celebrated prison and famous inmates, Stokes, Tweed, McFarland, Walworth, etc. Agents making $150 weekly. OSGOOD & CO., 4 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD DOMESTIC GIRL; GERMAN preferred. Inquire at 1st corner of North Clark and Indiana-sts., fourth story. Entrance on Indiana-st.

WANTED—AT 281 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SWEDE, Norwegian, or Danish second girl.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire, with reference, at 141 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND-WORK. Good references required. Apply, between 10 and 4, at 426 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL WHO CAN cook, wash, and iron in a small family. 167 North Wells-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; house has all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, &c., &c. A permanent and pleasant place for a good, steady girl. 665 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS CAN FIND EMPLOYment at the Woman's Aid Association, 31 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR THE DININGroom. Apply at 238 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Apply at 548 Warren-av.

WANTED—GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY TO GO TO Englewood. Call at 203 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—FOR THE ENTIRE SUMMER, AN EXperienced stout girl to do light up-stairs work and care for a baby at 564 Hurlbut-st. City limits cars to Fullerton-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business; none others need apply; Swedish, German, or English preferred. Apply at 138 Cass-st., corner of Huron.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl for general housework. Apply at 1380 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer in small family. Call at No. 12 Wabash-av., up-stairs, H. C. CARVER.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN OR Swede girl for general housework; references required. Apply at 616 West VanBuren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN SEWING, AND also one to assist in the kitchen. Apply at 72 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 225 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, wages $3 per week; German preferred. Apply at 280 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—AT 219 WEST MONROE-ST., GERMAN or Swede girl for general housework and a little girl to take care of baby 10 months old.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, WITH REFERences to cook, wash, and iron at 1167 Wabash-av.

WANTED—NORWEGIAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Apply 594 Michigan-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 79 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Call at 29 Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—GOOD KITCHEN GIRL (GERMAN preferred); must come well recommended. Call at 184 Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. NOTHING BUT first-class need apply. Address P 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN SCRUB GIRLS AT the Brevoort House, 143 and 145 Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO WORK IN A RESTaurant. None but restaurant girls need apply. 293 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, an experienced dining-room girl; must be competent and bring good references. Apply at 323 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL AT the California Restaurant and Hotel, rear 77 and 79 Clark-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—WOMEN TO MAKE SHIRTS; ONLY those accustomed to make fine custom work need apply. Call early at cigar-store, 298 Sedgwick-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF two small children, in a small family. American or German preferred. Apply at 265 South Paulina-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY (without incumbrance) in need of a home as housekeeper, at 49 South Carpenter-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at MRS. DUSKE'S office, No. 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY ELOCUTIONIST AND LADY pianist and vocalist, to travel. Address, with programme, photo, and lowest salary, G. D. FLETCHER, Box 618, Decatur, Ill.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY CANvasser can make from $4 to $10 per day. Terms easy. Address ASHLEY, 61 Jar-st., Cleveland, O.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 4-HORSE POWER BAXTER engine, one No. 2 power press, shafting, belting, etc. The above machinery has never been used, is now new, and is as good as new, and will be sold cheap for cash or part time. Inquire at 49 Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ENGINE and boiler, the former 25 to 40 and the latter 40 to 60 horse-power. Address H. T. THOMAS, 118 Monroe-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED (NOT FRAUDUlent) in 30 days; no fee unless divorce is obtained; in the state of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1033.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACCOUNTANT WITH twenty years' experience wants employment May 1 in a bank or wholesale establishment in Chicago. A No. 1 recommendations furnished. Address H R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED house by an experienced bookkeeper; best of references given. Address for 3 days BURT, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED entry clerk; moderate salary. Y 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR clerk by a young man, practically experienced; good reference. H. E. SNELL, 15 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—AS PREscription clerk. Will buy whole or half interest in store if it proves satisfactory. Address X 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR dry-goods salesman; have had experience in both; best of reference. Address F P S, 144 Western-av. (South).

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, OR any honorable position, by a young man of experience, good habits; will work cheap. Address V 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS assistant bookkeeper, shipping clerk, or any honorable position. Speaks English and German, and can come well recommended. Address N 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER HAVing leisure after 1 o'clock p. m. would like a set of books to keep at a moderate salary. References given. Address S 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A drug store. Has had two years' experience, and is willing to work hard. Reference. N 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG man, 26 years of age, as bookkeeper or shipping clerk in any kind of business. Good references from past and present employer. Address R 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUStom cutter, with large city reference, thoroughly competent to take charge of business; no objections to country. F 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—by a good, practical cutter in some first-class custom tailoring establishment, city or country. Best of reference given and required. Address, for one week, T 8, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN cutter; has had four years' experience in this country; speaks English well; city preferred. Address AUGUST FELDT, Whitehall, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, BY A MAN of 17 years' experience. Is a good, practical mechanic. Best of references. Address Q 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is a first-class cutter and tailor; has been eight years in a large house in New York; city or country. 46 East Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD AND EXPErienced wood-carver, who understands his business; no objection to the country. Address, for six days, G B W, 359 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT CUTTER. Address R 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGIneer, capable to repair and run either steamship or stationary machinery; best references given. Address J. K. FINLEY, Room 7 Exchange Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRANGER, FIRST-class coat-maker. Address X 69, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (DANE) as coachman in a private family. Thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and well acquainted in the city. Best of city references. Address X 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man of steady habits, who understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly, and can give the best of references. Address H 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as coachman; is willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address R 93, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS a gardener or take care of a gentleman's place; is well posted in the business, and can come well recommended. Call or address 153 East Madison-st., in barber-shop at the cigar stand.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH several years' experience in the retail drug business, either in a wholesale or retail store; willing to do anything to get work. Address Q 98, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE to do general housework or second work; the other as nurse girl. Call or address No. 124 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; able and willing to do all kinds of work. Can be seen at 1368 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a private family. Please call at 844 Wabash-av., basement, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second work or general housework; the best of reference, if required. Call at 59 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, IN A private family. Apply at 881 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO do general housework or second work in a small private family. Inquire at 76 Hastings-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook in a small private family. Please call at 71 Spring-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO COOKing in a private family. Call or address No. 621 South Union-st. No objection to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls, one to do the kitchen-work, and the other to do second-work or general housework. North or West Side preferred. Call at 172 West Indiana-st., Wednesday, from 10 to 4, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT HOUSEwork in a private family, or to travel with a lady as nurse or companion. Address for 2 days MISS L, 243 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS first-class cook, the other as laundress. Please call at 861 South Clark-st., near Eighteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework or kitchenwork. Apply at 881 State-st. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a respectable private family. The best of references given if required. Call at 129 Sampson-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second-work in a private family. Please call for two days at 307 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECONDwork; good worker. Call at 171 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook; the other for second-work; best of references given, and the same may be seen at 6 single house in rear of 72 Sholto-st., south of Polk.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, sisters, to do house-cleaning by the day; are competent to do any kind of cleaning; would clean new houses. Address R 26, Tribune office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second-work; no objections to private boarding-house. Call at 129 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NORwegian girl in a private family. Call at 348 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as cook; the other as second-girl; in city or country; can furnish best of references. Call at 124 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl in a small private family to do general housework. Call for two days at 41 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO cooking or housework in a first-class private family. Please call Wednesday at fourth door from Twenty-first-st., on Butterfield.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMan as first-class cook, washer and ironer, or will take charge of a baby. Will go to country; $3 per week. 81 Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second-work or housework in some respectable private family. Please call at 120 Butterfield-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST AND reliable girl to do second-work. Apply at 287 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook in a private family; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Please call at 313 Butterfield-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SCANDINAvian girl to do dining-room or chamber work. Inquire at 191 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond-work in a small family. Call or address 74 Fussell-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as nurse and do second-work in a private family. Address or call at 269 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook or laundress in a first-class private family. Call on Wednesday at 226 Dekoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second-work and wait on table; one that thoroughly understands her business; references given if required. Apply for two days at No. 29 Fourteenth-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Scotch girl, to do the general housework of a small family. Can be seen at 464 State-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in small family or second-work. Apply at 124 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or second-work. Please call at 81 Mitchell-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, AS first-class dressmaker; reference given and required. Call at 204 South Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER AND FITTER in a dressmaking shop or store; have had several years' experience, and can give good references. Address Mrs. M. J. LEWIS, 49½ Prospect-st., Cleveland, O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady, who perfectly understands dress making; would prefer a place where she could learn the millinery business. Please address X 80, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, AS nurse or seamstress or to do cooking in a small family. Good reference given. Call at 870 Fulton-st., near Leavitt.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY old American lady to go as nurse; has over 17 years' experience. Call at No. 661 State-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress and cook; for particulars, call at 623 South Morgan-st. Also, two young ladies can find board at the same place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; best of city references. Inquire at 401 Blue Island-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. BATES, NO. 18 Peck-court, still continues the business of supplying servants to the ladies of Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMan as nurse and pastry cook; long experience; city reference. Address B 93 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY, CASHier, copyist, or sewing by the day with a first-class dressmaker; references given as to capability, etc. Address Miss V, Tribune office.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Explosion of the Boiler of the Mississippi Steamer Crescent City.

Ten Persons Killed and Many Injured.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—A special to the *Appeal* from Helena, Ark., to-day, says the tow-boat Crescent City, from New Orleans for St. Louis, with a tow of five freight-barges, one fuel-barge, and a trading-boat laden with thirteen tons of sugar, blew up at 8:30 this morning at the foot of Montezuma Island, ten miles below here. Every part of the boat was blown into atoms, and she sank in three minutes. The barges were all consumed by fire. The following is a list of the lost: Capt. James Dawson, Mate Henry Gessler, Pilot John Ostrander and wife, Pilot William Mundy, Watchman Dan Mattle, cabin-boy unknown, and three colored firemen. Wounded—George Van Hanton, pilot, leg disabled; Patrick Bacon, second engineer, bruised; William Dunn, second cook, scalded. Peter Hall, proprietor of the trading boat, badly bruised. His family were all saved, and are on board the steamer Phil Allen, bound for Memphis, as are also all the wounded, who are under the treatment of physicians from Friar's Point. The remainder of the crew are with them, rendering every assistance. The Allen arrived at the scene a few moments after the explosion, and rendered every assistance. The above is from William Briggs, the First Engineer of the ill-fated boat. The Crescent City was owned by the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, and valued at $70,000.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—The arrival of the Phil Allen, with the survivors of the Crescent City, is anxiously looked for. It is thought it will be midnight or later before she arrives. Capt. Good, agent of the line here, is making every arrangement for the wounded.

FIRES.

Fire in Philadelphia; Loss Over $175,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 24.—At an early hour this morning, a fire occurred at Cramp's ship-yard, Kensington, which destroyed the machine and boiler shop with their contents, and property to the value of $175,000. The fire was discovered shortly after midnight in the second story of the machine shop, a two-story brick building 50 feet in breadth, and extending about 250 feet along Beach street. The flames then spread to the boiler-shop at the rear of the machine-shop, and also to a stone and wooden structure about 150 feet long, used as the smith and power shops. The contents of both were speedily consumed, and the wind carried

THE SPARKS AND CINDERS

towards the river, where there were anchored a large number of ships under process of building or undergoing repairs. One of the latter was the Pennsylvania, being repaired from the effects of her last voyage. For some time she was in great danger, but, by a judicious use of the engine of the yard, the cinders were extinguished as they fell. A hay-boat lying alongside the wharf was in danger for some time, but was successfully towed away. Adjacent to the Pennsylvania were a large number of unfinished colliers belonging to the Reading Railroad Company, which, being entirely of iron,

ESCAPED UNINJURED.

About 2:30 o'clock the old ship-yard of the same firm, lying immediately across the river at Petty's Island, and distant not less that 1,000 feet, caught fire from the falling sparks. It is known as Manderson's Mill, and was occupied by Cramp as a receptacle for old boats and ship-building material. The place being almost inaccessible to fire-engines, etc., nothing was done towards saving it, and soon nothing remained but the debris.

THE LOSS

here is about $50,000, and covered by insurance. The loss at the ship-yard, at Beach and Norris streets, is roughly estimated at $175,000. Cramp says the total insurance on the latter place is $85,000. Notwithstanding the heat and the sharp wind blowing, a vast crowd collected in the immediate vicinity of the fire, the brightness of the flames attracting numbers from all sections of the city. The origin of the fire is unknown.

At Elgin, Ill.; Loss, $6,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 24.—This afternoon, John Smith's residence on River street was destroyed by fire. Martin Stoehr's saloon adjoining was seriously damaged by fire and water. The loss is about $6,000, partly covered by insurance.

ELGIN, Ill., March 24.—The following resolutions were passed by the City Council of the City of Elgin this afternoon:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Council be, and are hereby, tendered to the firemen of the city for the able and efficient manner in which they performed the arduous duties imposed upon them by the destructive fire of the 23d inst.

Resolved, That this Council deeply deplore and regret the insidious reflections cast upon the Fire Department of this city by irresponsible persons, who caused such reflections to be published in the Chicago daily papers.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be, and is hereby, instructed to furnish the Associated Press and the Fire Department of Chicago with a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Council be, and hereby are, given to the Fire Department of Chicago for their promptness in responding to our call when in distress.

I hereby certify that the above resolutions were unanimously passed by the City Council of the City of Elgin, at a meeting thereof held Tuesday evening, March 24, 1874.

(Signed) R. W. PADELFORD, City Clerk.

At St. Joseph, Mo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 24.—The Temple Theatre, between Main and Second streets, in this city, was burned this morning, and is a total loss. It was the property of the Sloan Brothers, who were the managers of the theatre. It has been successful as a place of amusement for several months. The entire loss is less than $10,000. There was the following insurance on the property; German, of Illinois, $500 on furniture, and same amount on the bar-fixtures and stock; Franklin, of West Virginia, $1,000 on the scenery; German, of Illinois, $1,250 on the building; Citizens', of New York, $5,000 on the building; Millville, of New York, $500 on the building; Hibernia, of Cleveland, $2,000 on the building.

At Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 24.—What proved to be a large fire broke out here this morning in the Elmira House on Water street. The flames, aided by the prevailing gale, spread rapidly down both sides of Water street, destroying the Union Block and nine other business places. The loss is estimated at $200,000. Fire departments of neighboring cities responded to telegrams for aid.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 24.—Loss, $280,000; insurance, $152,000, in foreign and Eastern companies.

At South Norwalk, Conn.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A dispatch from South Norwalk states that a fire broke out there this morning in Peck's drug store, in the neighborhood of the New Haven Railroad depot, and the firemen, to prevent the spread of the flames to that structure, demolished two small buildings adjoining the drug store, which was destroyed. Loss, $30,000.

At Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A fire in Newark avenue, Jersey City, N. J., this morning, destroyed the stores of D. P. Smith, hardware; Armstrong, boots and shoes; Christy Hays, feed and several horses, and Riley, crockery; also, a brush store and beer saloon. The total loss is estimated at about $50,000.

At Benzonia, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., March 24.—A special to the *Tribune* says the grand Traverse College buildings, at Benzonia, Benzie County, Mich., were destroyed by fire last night. No particulars. The place is some distance from a telegraph office.

At Southington, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 24.—The works of Plant's Manufacturing Company, in Southington, burned this morning. One of the buildings was occupied as the depot of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad. Nothing was saved from the depot except the books. The total loss will be about $75,000; insurance, $50,000.

Editing a Paper in Michigan.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Fifteen or sixteen years ago a man named Harvey started a weekly paper at Williamston, Ingham County, called the *Herald*. The town was small, the times dull, and Harvey was probably the laziest editor who ever had anything to do with a Michigan paper. The citizens encouraged him all they could, and finally the gentleman who had furnished most of the capital dropped into the office one Friday to see Harvey and spur him up a little. It was publication day, but the outside, only half made up, was on the stone, and not a line had been set for the inside. Harvey was in the yard back of the office, digging fishing-worms, and was called in.

"See here, Harvey, you are not doing as you should," commenced the gentleman; "here it is Friday and you haven't even worked the first side of your paper."

"I—see—I—haven't!" slowly replied the editor, looking in the drawer for a fish-line.

"Well, when are you going to get the paper out?"

"Some—time—next—week."

"But this is no way to do business, Mr. Harvey. When you came here didn't you agree to issue the paper every Friday?"

"I—presume—I—did," drawled Harvey, "but—I—didn't—know—that—fishing—was—so—good!"

He took his rod and went to the banks of the Cedar, and when he returned the office was packed up in boxes marked "old type," and a note on the door read: "The *Herald* is dead—too many suckers killed it."

ANNA DICKINSON.

Lecture Last Night on the Social Evil.

Peculiar Views on a Peculiar Subject.

At the request of various clergymen of Chicago, Miss Anna E. Dickinson lectured last evening, in McCormick Music Hall, on the social evil, the special title being: "Between Us Be Truth." The unusual prominence which the subject has of late obtained in this city, through the discussion of the proposed license or registration system, had the effect of bringing out one of the largest and finest-looking assemblages ever seen in Chicago. The great hall was completely crowded in every portion with an audience made up, in the great part, of ladies, and the majority of these by no means ancient or wrinkled, but decidedly young, comely, and fashionably attired.

Soon after 8 o'clock Miss Dickinson made her appearance upon the platform, and was greeted with hearty applause. She wore a black gros grain with many tucks and a voluminous bustle. A rather large besom bouquet was the only attempt at ornament. She still wears her hair short, curly, black, and parted in the middle. A severe cold necessitated the frequent use of a dainty handkerchief, and thus the appearances of occasional emotion were aided in a purely legitimate way.

Miss Dickinson was introduced to the audience by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, of St. Paul's Universalist Church, and spoke as follows:

THE VOICES.

According to the fair-play of the world, let her have audience. She was sent to speak. As she had gone to and fro in the world, she had heard, as she did in substance this night, voices of plenty, sorrowful voices, angry voices, questioning voices, quarrelsome voices, despairing voices—voices blaspheming even in death; and hearing them she tried for once to gather them all into her one voice, giving utterance to them, say what it was they demanded in the world. One might add to these the voices of millions and mill ons of those who were dead, but, "Let the dead bury the dead"; she held fast simply to the present. It was a curious thing that, in this land of liberty, and justice, and right, this cry should be raised so clearly that none could misunderstand if they cared to listen. They were unmistakably accusing voices. They were condemning this nation, and

HOW WERE WE ANSWERING THEM?

As a rule we say that public opinion had decided to ignore the voices, behind which stood certain races of miserable-looking women—that society had decided to ignore their claims; and that, therefore, it would be a bad thing and a foolish thing for men and women to fly in the face of public opinion. "Speak your opposition, if you please, against anything you may think ill in this land, but do it softly, with doffed cap and God save the King. Don't be inflexible." They say also: "Think of the poor souls, the innocent souls, the ignorant souls, that abound in this land. For their sake, though there be whole armies perishing,—for the sake of the delicate and refined,—keep the truth silent," though the truth spoken might save multitudes.

THIS KIND OF TALK

reminded her of the old feudal French law, which, for the sake of preserving young partridges, made hoeing and weeding illegal, leaving millions of peasants to starve that a few of the gentry might have a delicacy out of season. Not only preserve the young, who must be uninformed, from information, but then you know, "it is really so disagreeable to discuss some questions; it is so shocking to have such matters thrust on one and under one's nose, that you must excuse us." It had often struck her that

COWARDICE WAS MISTAKEN FOR DAINTINESS

of nature—that the nicest part of the people who talked in such a way was their ears; that such people considered infinitely worse the truth spoken without fear or favor, if it were in ill-sounding words, than deeds of vice, however infamous, if they were clad in cloth of gold. [Applause.] "Don't speak about such and such matters! Save the proprieties! Save public opinion! Save delicate and refined ears!"

She was sorry to speak of herself, and doubly sorry because there were so few others to say the truth upon this most dismal and horrible of questions. "A most improper thing!" cried out those people who would have the truth suppressed,—"a most shocking thing for a woman, young and unmarried, to make such a subject as this an evening's entertainment!" Entertainment? The man who spoke of such a subject, presented with truth and in conscience, as "an evening's entertainment" must find "entertainment" in the tortures of the plague hospital, or in the miseries of outcast souls in hell. "It was not a proper thing," said men who would legislate and decide, "for a woman, young and unmarried, to speak upon." She was not supposed to know of such matters. Why? Because of her youth?

READ THE PAPERS

which published such statements. In parallel columns would be found advertisements under the head of "Miscellaneous" and "Personal," that would teach infamy to the boy or girl scarcely out of their a, b, c's. The objection was not simply as to youth; it was that the woman was unmarried. Was one to understand from this that it was married women alone who were made familiar with the infamies that go on in the world, the crimes that crowded and loaded it? Were we to deliberately assent to the statement that honorable men made an invariable point of enlightening their delicate and refined wives upon every deed of sin and enormity that was done under the sun? Else, why should married women be better informed of the infamies in existence? She was not to talk, then,

BECAUSE SHE WAS A WOMAN,

married or unmarried. Every man and woman present knew that this question was the most widely discussed and universally known, in some shape or form, of any social question of the age. It was talked of in the pulpit, discussed in the streets, bandied from mouth to mouth in ribald profusion. There were vile publications by millions to inform even those in the most hidden places; and even the delicate, fine lady, who was supposed to know nothing of it,—so delicately sheltered,—knew it from her brother's face and eyes, and her father's words to him when he came down to breakfast after coming in at 3 o'clock in the morning. She (the speaker) and her audience knew full well that every one knew more or less of the question.

THE THING TO BE CONSIDERED

was, How shall it be known, and what part of it? One trouble seemed to her to be that, when the matter had come to discussion at all, people had invariably shirked it. One would suppose that political reformers would be interested in something that touched closely the political and wealth producing condition of the people. Yet they, as a rule, shirked it. One might suppose that sanitary reformers, who believed that the true wealth of a nation consisted in its health, would attack it; that the ministers of the Gospel of God,—men not called to help those in their pathway, but to seek through vile ways and filthy places, crawling on hands and knees, if necessary, outcast and perishing souls,—that God's own appointed ones would go with hasty feet and eager tread, not merely to do, but to seek for the doing, and save when found. Yet as a rule, even such men, with a few noble, liberal, and manly exceptions, in presenting the question begged it, and acted as though people ought to be afraid of it; as though people expected to be shocked. When dealing with gambling, debauching and filthy and loathsome drunkenness they attacked with strong hand and merciless tongue, in most unqualified Saxon.

WHY, THEN, HESITATE

and falter from a matter that touched not merely a portion, nor a large portion; not merely one sex but both sexes?—a question that touched and moved and influenced the spiritual and physical life and health of the whole human kind. These people said it was not fit for her to speak of or touch this matter, because she was a woman. In answer, she would say, just because she was a woman, this [pointing to the platform] was her place to stand, and these her words to speak. [Applause.] There were plenty of men who could preach, talk, argue, vote, pass ordinances and laws, which were in accord with justice. None of these things could she do; but simply bring her word, and speak it into their ears. As the beautiful Empress said, in the cholera hospital: "It is our woman's way of getting under fire."

Not her place to speak? That sorrow, wrong, misery, crime, injustice, which some women suffered in the world, another woman ought to speak, and other women to hear—that sorrow, misery, wrong, injustice, wherein men helped and in many a case dragged women down to seek and to live therein, other women ought to heed, and do their best to ameliorate or destroy. To those who stood in opposition she would say, as did Fenelon to Louis XIV., "The truth must be spoken: woe to those who, comprehending, speak it not, and woe to you if you are not worthy of hearing." Besides,

THIS MATTER HAD BEEN FORCED UPON WOMAN

to consider. Men had said this thing and the other affected women, and therefore men must legislate upon it without their advice or consultation. Men had gone forward legislating, and in this part of the world they were preparing to legislate, compelling the women to look on quietly. Who were these women about whom this legislation was made? What were they? What had they done? What was it men proposed to do for or against them? How many people in the hall, who must be interested in the painful theme to come here to hear it discussed, had paused for one five minutes in their lives to ask, "Who are these women, from whence come they, and why are they what they are?" There were thousands of young girls huddled in crowded tenement houses with boys and men, as Charles Brace tells us, "having lost purity before they could give a definition of the name"—growing up to swell this army of miserable women, as their mothers and older sisters grew to fill the army before them. There were thousands of the Nation's orphans huddled in jails and alms-houses all over the land, their only crime the parentage of sin. What did they there? The speaker here gave a story of

A BEAUTIFUL CHILD

she saw in an alms-house, sitting on the knee of a man who had been guilty of every crime save that of murder, learning her only lessons of life from such a teacher! To this she added the narrative of a young and beautiful girl in a New York Police Court, arraigned on a false charge and fined $200, who was released by the procurer for a house of ill-fame, and by him carried away to that life.

THE GREAT MAJORITY

of the girls came from a class which the Government ignored,—a class which was, in turn, steadily undermining the Government—the outcast and perishing, the poor, born in debauchery and reared in crime, respecting not themselves, and so not respecting the rights of others; poisoned by foul air, and diseased by miserable surroundings; their cradle, the almshouse, jail, or street; their abode, the brothel; their death-bed, their birthbed. From every such vile den, by the side of the brother whose destination was the Penitentiary or the gallows, came the sister, whose home and destination was the street,—coming from the same root and growth. As a rule, there was no more use in trying to reform such a girl, once thoroughly in the street, than a man who had the jail-bird mark stamped on him by confinement in a prison. They must dig down deeper, as past generations had not done it for this class. After such training,

HOW DARED MEN,

responsible for the legislation that had created women, stand up and call themselves men, and call God to witness the justice of their law. Law was supposed to abide in the bosom of God. Having made such laws, having trained such children to such womanhood, the speaker (who shed a few tears at this point) confessed she would not like to be in their shoes when they stood in the presence of God to present their bill of regulation and punishment, for she should expect His lightnings to blast her where she stood. [Applause.]

These women were made what they were without will, or wish, or power of their own to stay, to change, or to save. There were 20,000 prostitutes in New York, 85 per cent of whom could sign their names only with a cross; and this a land of liberty and intelligence! What brought such women to the street, save abject ignorance that left them no alternative but to eke out a miserable existence that should be a living death in honesty on the one side, and a false hope of gain, of desolation, and destruction on the other?

SHE KNEW THESE GIRLS WELL,

and she thanked God she did know them. When she came to plead their cause she knew of what she spoke. Wheresoever she could put a kindly hand upon such an arm, and look with honest eyes of affection as a woman upon another woman in need, or speak a cheery word, she had done so. She had gone over many a dismal path and horrible road to find, and see, and touch, and speak to them. She had asked one of these girls why she lived with a man as his mistress instead of marrying, and had been told that she preferred to be his mistress; that her mother had been married, and was ill-used and under restraint, while she (the girl) could go and come when she pleased, would gain nothing by marriage. Her position would be no more respectable, whereas now she could get away from him when she could not endure him any longer, and that was what her mother could not do. There was no use to ask a woman like her to get married, as she would be "enough sight" worse of than as she was.

Plenty of women, well reared, with comfortable and pleasant surroundings, found they had to find their own way in the world,—a way from a high place to a low place; girls whose fingers pushed from them faintly want and sin, because they were never taught to stand alone or think for themselves, at last giving way and falling down. "A short life and a merry one" was their motto. A miserable slave, her time and her person never her own, even in the most elegant places; and below that—what?

A VISIT TO "CANTERBURY."

In this connection the lecturer told the story of her visit to a New York sink of iniquity called "Canterbury," which, she was well known, no doubt, to many men in the audience. She was a woman living in the world, and she had a right to know what was going on in it. [Applause.] So she went to "Canterbury" to look and see for herself. A girl eyed her suspiciously, and so she ordered a glass of gin-and-water to keep up appearances and get a chance to speak to the girl, who came close to her and urged her to go home and never come there again, and putting out the ragged toe of a boot, which covered a stockingless foot, offered all the money she had—50 cents—to go and get an honest lodging for one night anyway. Men going out of the front door might say the girl's laugh was a merry one, but she (the speaker) finding her out of the back door by-and-by, could see that it was the laugh of a lost soul coming out of hell. She told how she visited a brothel in Thirty-ninth street, New York, where the keeper burst into tears and told her she would to God other women would come as she had done, and not come with uplifted skirts as if they were stepping into a dirty puddle, and would be contaminated by contact. [Miss Dickinson here illustrated this peculiarity of the common run of virtuous female visitors to houses of ill-fame, by lifting up her own skirts and treading the platform daintily, thereby disclosing a neat white petticoat and a fine pair of gaiter-tops.]

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

She found fault with the way women went about the matter. A man did not cry and pray over an erring brother, but took him by the arm in a straightforward way, and through his manliness tried to induce him to become a Christian. "I tell you, my friends," she exclaimed, "you have got to put down your ladyhood, and in one sense your Christianity, and walk into the room simply a plain, straightforward, kindly-disposed woman, if you ever come to reach one such soul as that!" [Applause.]

THE FAULT ONE OF TRAINING.

The speaker next referred to a portion of the subject she has for a long time spoken upon,—the difference between the home training of the brother and the sister. There were two broad avenues through which a woman could gain what she was taught to desire,—the one was marriage; the other, a life of shame. The peculiarities of fashionable marriages were alluded to in the sarcastic and effective vein for which the speaker has become noted. She said of such a marriage, where money, and not a good record and an unsoiled soul, was the grand requisite, that it was nothing less than legalized sin—but one step from the prostitution of the marriage-bed to the prostitution of the street. [Applause.]

The subject of

THE PROPOSED "SANITARY REGULATION"

of the social evil in Chicago was dwelt upon. It was proposed, she said, to take hold of the social evil. They could not call it a crime; they did not mean the sin itself, since a few hundreds of women stood on one side, and hundreds of thousands of men on the other. They proposed to look after the wretched women only. They had certain physical methods, the efficacy of which could not be judged of in this land, where we knew so little, except by the experience of other countries.

In reference to the workings of the "Contagious-Diseases act" in England, she stated that it had been smuggled through Parliament at the last hours of the session in 1869, under the pretense that it related chiefly to the cattle disease; and when its chief supporters, Paget, Jenner, Hughitt, etc., were asked as to the workings of the system in the Continental countries, they all replied that they knew nothing about the matter. There was little use to quote England as proof of the excellence of the plan. In Paris, fathers registered their daughters as prostitutes, and mothers openly sold them to shame. Paris was the moral lazar-house of the world. The chief medical inspector of the Paris police, with his sixty years of experience, said that it was

A MORAL AND NOT A PHYSICAL EVIL,

and that no stringency of police regulation could reach or cope with it. He reported that, in spite of stringent laws and faithful officers, the registered women of Paris were only about one-seventh of the total number of those given over to shame. He said that officers were not free from temptation, and that favoritism was shown, houses being left alone which ought to be looked after with especial vigilance; and that nearly every officer on the examining force had grown rich and retired upon a competency. The speaker remarked that there was no need to mention to Western men the application of this significant fact.

WHAT OF IT, MORALLY?

Take one single statement in the proposed bill for Chicago, which in substance required that the girls were to be driven out of every single room where they lived, because they could not afford to live there and pay the dues exacted of them. This was just what they tried to do all over Europe. It dragged the girl out of her seclusion, where she might strive, by and by, to get a decent living, and drove her into the great houses, under the care of the merciless mistresses, who were worse to her than any Satan she would have to face in the future. [Applause.] At present the girl could live as she pleased, and if tired and disgusted could shut herself away from the world, where God could look down upon her, and where she was free to help herself instead of being the slave of some grinding woman in whose debt she had fallen, and who held a very bill of sale of her body and soul. The dues and fees proposed to be collected from the mistress would be extorted from the girls, who would be thus driven to lower and more desperate acts of shame to raise the money which the law took from her. [Applause by the audience, and tears by Miss Dickinson.] What need to say more of the horrible subject? She would say more if the law were enacted, or she believed it would become a law. She did not believe it. She loved her country; she loved the great, splendid West too well to suppose that, even if foreign influence had triumphed in St. Louis, it was going to drag Chicago into such a filthy pool, and ghastly, sickly mire. [Applause.] Why did she believe so? She read from the opinion of a great Berlin physician, who said: "Such a system cannot take root in any country till the moral tone of the entire population has fallen to such a level as to secure the acquiescence of every part of the community in the regulations to be enforced."

The lecture closed with a pathetic and tearful story about a young girl whose parents were once wealthy residents of St. Louis, but lost their property, died, and left her an orphan. She fell into a life of shame, found her way to Denver, and there died. A touching description was given of the manner in which her sisters in degradation followed her to her grave. The speaker stood still and saw it all, and asked herself what society had done for this poor girl. "Poor, poor child!" exclaimed Miss Dickinson, her eyes streaming with tears. "It was a wronged, tortured, outraged soul. May she find the justice of God more infinitely tender than the mercies of men. I said to myself, What I have never forgotten, that, though one on the right hand and one on the left, should restrain me, and another behind seek to drag me back; though friend beseech, though foe assail; nay, though I should be cast out for such a course, even as one dead, I shall stand fast in such a place as that, and dead shall I speak—speak for them, in their graves, whether they be above ground, or be, as they speedily will be, below ground—and should I be cast out from the face of society, I should have the courage to speak for these and their griefs, believing that God will listen, and the dear Lord will at last incline some one, after I am gone, to take up my work and carry it on thereafter." [Applause].

AN INVITATION.

As the audience rose to their feet to leave the hall, the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, of the New England Congregational Church, moved that Miss Dickinson be invited to continue the subject next Friday evening.

Dr. Ryder put the motion, and it was carried without a dissenting voice.

Miss Dickinson expressed her gratitude for the attention she had received, and should gladly speak again.

It is said that her weak state of health and severely sore throat were so much aggravated by last night's effort that she cannot give a decision until this afternoon concerning Friday evening's lecture.

CRIME.

Burglars in Montgomery County, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., March 24.—Last night two burglars entered the house of Mr. Edwards, in New Lebanon, and stole about $800 cash. They then went to the house of Joseph Mucks, one mile east of that town, but did not take any money. The owner of the house, Mr. Mucks, an aged man, was so frightened by the entrance of the thieves that he died in fifteen minutes. The burglars made several other visits during the night. Before morning they had left the neighborhood, carrying with them about $1,000. They have not yet been captured, but officers of the law are on their track.

Burglars in Goshen, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., March 24.—This city is overrun by burglars. For four nights in succession houses have been entered, and money, etc., taken. Last night three more residences were broken into, the principal loser being a widow.

Alleged Embezzlement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., March 24.—Charles Ketchum, late Superintendent of the Union Pacific Express Company, was arrested here to-day, charged with embezzling various sums, amounting in all to about $4,000. He waived examination and gave bail.

On Trial for Malpractice.

NEW YORK, March 24.—In the Hudson County Court, at Jersey City, this morning, Alonzo E. Kimball was placed on trial, for the second time, for complicity in the death of Ida W. Vail, the victim of malpractice. Mr. Metzler, who is already convicted, is the principal witness against the accused.

The Tragedy at Centreville, Ill.—A Family of Five Persons Murdered—A Relative Suspected of Being the Murderer.

From the St. Louis Globe, March 22.

. . . As the party, consisting of the Constable, a friend, and the *Globe* reporters, entered the house, "Oh, my God!" fell from the lips of all. It was enough to make the blood curdle in one's veins. There, just inside the door, was a pool of blood, and, looking to see from whence it came, the clotted hair and gaping wounds on the head, face and neck of Fritz Steltzeriede met the eye. He was lying on his left side, with his head resting on his arm, and both arm and head were surrounded with a pool of blood, which had become dark and coagulated, and close by on the floor lay three fingers which had been severed from his hands. It was indeed a sight that would make the

STOUTEST HEART STAND STILL.

His throat was cut from ear to ear, and his face had become perfectly black from the quantity of blood which had lodged in his head. Fritz wore a pair of denim pants and a blue shirt. He had evidently been laying on the lounge, from which he arose to meet the assassin's instrument of death. The door of the adjoining room was opened, and there, on the floor, lay the body of Charles Steltzeriede, father of Fritz, the most terrible sight that ever a human being looked upon. His throat was cut, or chopped, a little below the chin, so that the head was nearly severed from the body.

HIS HEAD WAS CRUSHED,

and from all appearances he had been first struck with an ax or some heavy weapon and knocked down, and then butchered in the awful way in which we saw him. His bed was still unmade, and seemed as if he had just left it. He was dressed in a white shirt and a pair of drawers. Both on the shirt and drawers were clotted drops of blood, and, like the picture in the other room, congealed gore was seen all around him. The old man's hair was jet black, and, strange to tell, not a sign of blood was noticeable in his locks. But here we come to the

MOST HEART-RENDING SCENE OF ALL.

In a bed in the same room in which Fritz laid, and about three yards from him, were his wife and two children. The mother's face was a complete mass of blood and hair, and was, in fact, scarcely recognizable. In her arms she held a little infant, pretty even in the bed of death, and its little arms were closely clasped around the neck of its mother. It was a little girl, 7 months old, with light flaxen hair and blue eyes, which were open, and seemed to beg for mercy. The mother's bosom was exposed, and close to it she held the babe. Both looked as if they had sunk in sweet sleep and never afterwards awoke. On the inside of the bed lay little Charles, whose head was also crushed in, and whose features were not to be seen because of the blood and bruises which disfigured his little face. The mother had a deep gash in the throat, but the children were killed by a single blow each. Little Anna, in fact, could not have been struck with an ax or hatchet, but rather with a club. There they lay, all huddled up together, as they had gone to rest, and God only knows whether they ever awoke to see the weapon raised above their heads, and, if they did whether they only looked once, and then all was over.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE MURDER

was made by an honest and well-to-do farmer who lives about 500 yards from the Steltzeriede house, named Ben Snyder. It seems that Snyder and old man Steltzeriede had made a bargain about a certain amount of potato-seed on the day previous to the murder. Mr. Snyder called late on the following evening, about 6 o'clock, and wondered why everything was so quiet about the house. He stepped upon the porch, opened the door, and saw the body of Fritz lying on the floor. He was horrified, frightened, and knew scarcely what to do. He left the place and called upon one or two neighbors, but all of them were shy about entering the house. At last Esquire Thomas came along, and they informed him of the affair, but he would not at first believe them. They told him that they were really speaking the truth, and he took their word. All three of them entered and beheld the sight spoken of above. They then went to Centerville, and soon it spread like wild-fire. There are a number of rumors flying around the country in regard to the persons suspected of being implicated in the crime. A young man named Fred Boeltz married a sister of the murdered woman in St. Louis eight years ago. It seems that the former has been considerably indebted for money loaned by Fritz and his father, and that several difficulties have sprung up between the parties on this account. Fred. Boeltz does not bear the cleanest character in the world, among the Germans in the neighborhood, and as these troubles have resulted in words which were calculated to end in blows, the people naturally fell like placing

A SUSPICIOUS GLANCE UPON FRED.

Yesterday morning he was informed twice of the fact that his relatives and his wife's relatives had been murdered. He pleaded sick, and said that under no circumstances could be look upon a dead man. The Sheriff of the county called upon him, and told Mr. Boeltz that, as he and his wife were the only living members of the family, it was nothing more than their duty to go to the house and attend to matters. Fred. said he was lame, and could not go. He was asked by the Sheriff if he wouldn't ride down. He consented to ride, but said he would not look at the murdered people. Fred. Boeltz arrived on the ground, and he was the most wretched-looking man that probably ever stepped outside a lunatic asylum. His limbs knocked together, and his whole frame seemed to be agitated. Perspiration was perceptible, and these maneuvres, together with the rumors existing, placed Fred in an unenviable light. He did not have a friend among the 300 persons who had gathered by the time he arrived. He was questioned, examined, and cross-examined. His clothes were scrutinized, his boots were a subject of much comment, his every movement betokened something to the excited crowd, and not one among them believed him innocent.

"Mr. Sheriff," asked the reporter, "what is your belief as regards the manner in which the murders were committed?"

Jim Hughes answered: "It is my honest belief that the crime was

COMMITTED BY ONE MAN,

and that that one man completed his work inside of ten minutes. I think he entered the house, in some way to me unknown, and killed the mother and her children first. One blow was sufficient to kill her, because if it were not she would have moved in bed, or changed her position in some way; as she lies now, she laid when she was struck, with the baby pressed closely to her breast. The man used an ax or a heavy hatchet. When he had dispatched the mother and little ones, or before he had got through, I believe that the woman's husband, Fritz, who, from all appearances, was lying on the lounge there, was aroused from his sleep. He must have fought for his life, for you see he has changed his position on the floor once or twice. The noise awoke the old man in the next room, and, as he opened the door, he was struck on the forehead and knocked down; then his throat was cut. The whole thing was done so quick that there was no chance for any of the family to escape or give an alarm. The murder was certainly committed by some one who did not care for money, as two pocket-books were picked up containing greenbacks, and the drawer in which the old gentleman kept his notes and money was opened, but neither the notes nor money were touched. The man who committed this murder did it simply because he wished to

CLEAN OUT THE ENTIRE FAMILY.

He wanted none of them, and he has left none of them."

"What about that blood found on the road, a mile north of here?"

"Well, that is a clew to the murder. The murderer was injured in some way, and he took some of the old man's tobacco, and tried to stop the bleeding. The tobacco was found, blood-stained, near the road and about one mile from here, and in the direction of that man's house."

He pointed toward Fritz' brother-in-law.

Esquire Thomas, the Constable, his brother, and the *Globe* reporters started for the house of the suspected man. It is situated about three miles from the Steltzeriede farm.

The sister of the murdered woman, and wife of the suspected murderer, was in the house with a maiden relative. We were commissioned by the Sheriff to search the premises, and use our own discretion as to where and how we searched. We searched hay-stacks, corn-cribs, chicken-houses, onion-beds, feather-beds, trunks, bureaus, drawers, attics, cellars, everywhere, for two hours, but could find nothing with a stain of blood, nor the marks of blood having been there. It was a fruitless search, and we left the house as wise as when we entered it.

Back to the house of the dead again. The Coroner had just arrived, and was impanneling his jury. Jury being sworn in, and witnesses called, some interesting statements were made.

Fred. Boeltz was called and sworn. He would not enter the house where his brother-in-law and other relatives laid in blood, until he was

ACTUALLY PUSHED IN.

When inside he turned his back to the corpse of Fritz, and never once looked towards the bloody spot where he was lying. He was asked why it was he would not look at the dead man His answer was, in substance, that when he was a little boy he saw a comrade who had been drowned, and he never could look on a dead body afterwards. Still he admitted that he had seen dead people, but he said he meant those who had died an unnatural death. He was frightfully agitated during the examination, and at one or two periods of the cross-examination looked as though he would faint. His voice was tremulous and his answers incoherent. Although there were many who desired to see him placed in such a position that there could be no chance of his escaping from a confession if he was guilty, yet the Coroner had presence of mind enough to defer asking certain questions under the circumstances.

At last, they compelled him by sheer force to look upon the body of his dead brother-in-law. He writhed in agony, sank into his chair like a woman, his eyes looked as though they would start from their sockets.

The body of Fritz was turned over for the first time, and he was compelled to look at the ugly scar and the crushed skull. 'Twas a sight that sickened the crowd, but he sat there without a look of pain, a look of anger, or a look of sorrow—

NOTHING BUT A VACANT STARE.

By the time the Coroner's inquest was under way over 500 people were on the ground, including a number of women, and the excitement ran high. Groups of young and old men were walking in all directions, looking for marks—any kind of marks that might lead to the apprehension of the murderer. Marks where an ax was dragged along attracted a crowd, and marks where the imprint of the soles of boots with nails in them were found, were considered by some to be the only real marks. Anyhow, up to the time the reporters left nothing definite had been discovered. The Chairman of the jury stated to the *Globe* reporter, before he left for St. Louis, that Fred Boeltz would be arrested on suspicion, but nothing more.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—ALEXANDER—In Chicago, Oct. 19, 1873, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, corner of North Paulina and McReynolds-sts., by the Rev. Augustus Reinke, Mr. Arctus C. Clark, of 423 Dearborn-st., and Mrs. E. H. Alexander, M. D., of 101 Twenty-ninth-st. No cards.

ALLYN—BECK—On Thursday, March 19, by the Rev. Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, Mr. W. J. Allyn, of Holyoke, Mass., and Kattie M. Beck, of this city.

☞ Vinton, Iowa, and Holyoke, Mass., papers please copy.

HARVEY—DANIELS—At the residence of the bride's father, 331 West Washington-st., on March 1, by the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Fred'rick Harvey and Miss Katie Daniels, both of Chicago. No cards.

☞ New York and Washington papers please copy.

DEATHS.

GORGAS—In this city, March 23, 1874, Jacob Gorgas, aged 76 years and 7 months.

Funeral at his late residence, 244 Fulton-st., at 1 o'clock to-day. Friends of the family invited.

LEWIS—Sunday, March 22, at Manistee, Mich., Fanny Lewis (nee Collette), beloved wife of E. C. Lewis.

Remains will be brought to this city for interment. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

WINCHESTER—The funeral services of E. B. Winchester will be held at his late residence, No. 118 Evergreen avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to be present.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOMS 13 AND 14, 146 East Madison-st.:
For good improved property, will assume mortgage, the old church, with 125x100 foot lot (clear), on corner of Washington and Green-sts.
For farm or good lots, 75x150 feet between Clark and Dearborn-sts., on Monroe; will give good trade.
For farm, 85x132 feet corner of Scott and Astor-sts.; farm in Iowa preferred.
For goods, one of the nicest 3-story dwellings and 75x175 foot corner lot there is in the city; convenient to cars.
For acre property in Cook or Dupage County, two 2-story 14-room new dwellings and lots (clear) on Harrison-st., near Hoyne.
For Brooklyn and New York property, 125x450, with splendid dwelling, on Clark-st., near Diversey-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARMS, OR LANDS FREE from incumbrance, two equities, $12,000 and $13,400. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 380 acres in central part of this State for city property. J. W. CALDWELL & CO., 226 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE AND CASH FOR a grocery or other good business. E. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 36.

TO EXCHANGE—25 FEET IN ENGLEWOOD, 20 acres at Glencoe, 10 lots Irving Park 50x120, 40 acres 6 miles from Western-av. JOHN M. SECRIST, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—3-STORY BRICK NEAR JEFFERSON Park and lots on Erie-st., for North Side or Lake View unimproved. Lincoln-av. lots and 160-acre farm land for a residence. Will assume $2,000. New 2-story house on Wabash-av. (corner lot) for good personal property. J. S. WOLFE, 19 Reaper Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GENTLE FAMILY HORSE, lot on Seventy-fifth-st., near Grand Crossing. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BRICK OR STONE LOT on Seventy-fifth-st., near Grand Crossing. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME FINE LOTS ON SOUTH Side for horses and buggies or other property. Address Y 69, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE AND CHOICE grove lots for farms or other property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 205 Lasalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR OCTAGON BRICK DWELLings, large lots, fine location, on South Side, for vacant lots and cash. C. S. BURDICK, 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A fine 40-acre tract, admirable for subdivision, southwest, near Parkway, railroad, and good improvements; prefer improved property, South Side. Address Y 78, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS AT WASHINGTON Heights village for building material or to a carpenter to build. By W. W. WATSON, 203 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD HORSE AND buggy, I have an equity of $700 in a splendid 6-room cottage and lot, 25x125, on Western-av. Will trade for anything. T. B. BOYD, Rooms 13 and 14, 146 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A FULL PAID-up lease, having 3 years to run; rents for $300 per month. ALFRED OSBORN, Room 31 Republic Life Building.

TO EXCHANGE—I WILL PAINT FINE PORtraits in oil or landscapes for good real estate. Address ARTIST, Tribune office.

WANTED—OLD BOOKS IN EXCHANGE FOR others, new and old, at the Book Exchange, 71 Dearborn-st. JOHN R. ALDEN, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AGENTS IN every town and city in the United States to sell Jerome's portable burglar alarm. Large profits. Call on or address C. C. JEROME & CO., 175 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—SMART AND ENERGETIC male and female agents to sell an article used by every one. Profits large; sells at sight. Call at Office 13 Otis Block, 143 LaSalle-st., or send 25 cents for sample. C. E. STEPHENSON & CO.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS—A WALNUT AND STRIPED TERRY parlor suit, with easy and rocking chairs, for $45. A handsome walnut and marble-top dressing bureau, cost $75, for $35. Marble-top washstand, $12. $70 Grover & Baker sewing machine for $30. Hair cloth easy chair and 4 chairs to match, marble-top side table, hanging hat rack, etc., very cheap. 663 Michigan-av.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY, glass and plated ware, at auction, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 195 and 197 Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, 231 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.

REGULAR SALES THIS WEEK,

At Auction, at 195 and 197 Randolph-st.,

Wednesday and Saturday,

MARCH 25 and 28, at 9½ o'clock.

New and Second-hand Furniture of every description, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, etc.
WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

692 WABASH-AV.

Billiard Saloon and Fixtures

AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, March 26, at 10 o'clock a. m. Three Bevel Billiard Tables, complete; one Pool Billiard Table and Balls; Plated Cigar-Case and Stand; one Iron Safe; four large French Plate Mirrors; large Beer Box; Pictures, Chess Tables, Gas Fixtures, all the Glasses, etc.
WILLIS, LONG & CO.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 108 MADISON-ST.,
(Between Dearborn and Clark.)

100 Rolls Oil Cloths, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4.
50 Rolls Ingrain, Rag and Hemp Carpets.
15 Casks and Crates White Granite.
12 Phaetons and Buggies, warranted the best make in the country.
20 Buggy and Phaeton Bodies, in the prime.
5,000 Rolls Paper Hangings, of various styles and qualities.
5 new and best quality Soda Fountains, sold on account of last purchaser.
1 new seven-octave Piano Forte.
2 second-hand seven-octave Piano Fortes.
WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at 108 East Madison-st.

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, LINENS, NOTIONS, &c.,
THURSDAY, March 26, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at 108 East Madison-st.

ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY
AT AUCTION.

ONE FINE RESIDENCE LOT, fronting Normal School Park and Sixty-ninth-st., being Lot 3 in Block 3, 50 by 145 feet deep.
TWO LOTS, 1 and 2, Block 7, 400 feet front, on Webster-av., corner Sixty-ninth-st.
MONDAY MORNING, March 30, at 11 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 108 East Madison-st. Terms at sale.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By N. P. HARRISON.

THE CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

OIL PAINTINGS

At 204 & 206 East Madison-st.,

Will take place THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, when the remaining fine Pictures WILL BE SOLD. This sale is entirely free and unreserved, as was fully and satisfactorily demonstrated in the sale yesterday. Attend for BARGAINS in good Pictures.
N. P. HARRISON, Auctioneer,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By T. E. STACY.

MORTGAGE SALE,

THURSDAY, March 26, at 10 a. m.,

AT 692 WABASH-AV.

4 Billiard Tables, 1 Bar and fixtures, 4 large Mirrors, large Show Case, 1 Safe (new), Ice Box, Gas Fixtures, Counter, Cigar Case, Glassware, &c., &c. Sale positive. Also, 2 good Horses, Buggy, and Harness.
T. E. STACY, Agent.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.

On WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 10 a. m., will be sold a large assortment of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Parlor Suits, Marble-top Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Chairs, Carpets, Stoves, &c.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
41 South Canal-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

Auction and Commission House, 63 South Canal-st.

At auction, Wednesday and Saturday—A large line of New and Second-hand Furniture and Housekeeping Goods of every kind. Also Sewing Machines, Office Desks, Single and Double Harness, and a variety of Merchandise. We are instructed to close out several large consignments without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

388 Chicago-av.

Tuesday Morning, March 24,

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Chattel Mortgage Sale

Entire Contents of Dwelling House 388 Chicago-av. (opposite Water-Works).

One magnificent Piano, 7-octave, full round corner, Elegant Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Bedding, Mattresses, Crockery and Glassware, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.
All nearly new and in good order. Sold by order of mortgagee.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF

GENUINE TURKISH RUGS,

ELEGANT

EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS,

From the celebrated manufactory of ALY E. S. ZAADI, Smyrna, commencing

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A large and choice collection of REAL TURKISH FAIRUK, Genuine Turkish and Parisian Rugs, and Elegant Embroidered Table Covers of beautiful designs and of very desirable colors, and comprising all sizes.
These goods are all perfect, and those in want will find this a good opportunity to supply themselves.
The goods will be on exhibition on Monday afternoon and Tuesday.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK,

At Our Store 84 and 86 Randolph-st.,

A large stock of seasonable Ready-Made Clothing for Men's and Boys' Wear. Also a full line of Hats and Caps.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

812 Michigan-av.

Thursday Morning, March 26, at 10 o'clock,

ENTIRE FURNITURE OF

Private Residence 812 Michigan-av.

Parlor Furniture, Elegant Pier Glass,
Rich Brussels Carpets,
Marble-Top Chamber Sets,
Dining-Room Furniture,
Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE,

At Auction.

Brick Yard and Machinery,

THURSDAY, MARCH 26,

AT 3 P. M.,

At Brick Yard cor. Ullman and Columbia-sts., foot of Thirty-third-st. and South Branch of Chicago River.

Two Brick Machines, four Pits, Sheds, Buildings, Carts, Harness, Yard Improvements, &c.
Also lease of the premises. Sold by order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Friday Morning, March 27, at 10 o'clock, attend our

REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, B. W. and Marble-Top Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Show Cases, Office Furniture, Plated and Glassware, Crockery, and a large stock of general merchandise. Also a large lot of Willow Chairs, Cribs, Bracket Clocks, Chromos, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Store 116 Clark-st.

BANKRUPT SALE,

AT AUCTION,

Saturday Morning, March 28,

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

By order of MILES ALNY, Esq., Provisional Assignee, we will sell the entire stock of Gas Fixtures, Store Fixtures, Tables, Desks, &c., &c., in store 116 Clark-st.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

AT AUCTION,

By Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 9½ a. m., by

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 WABASH-AV.

The especial attention of the Trade is called to this sale as EXTRA ATTRACTIONS will be offered to CASH BUYERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

AT AUCTION

OF OVER $25,000 WORTH OF

Dry Goods, Piece Goods,

CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Embroideries, Ribbons, and Notions,

On THURSDAY, March 26, 1874, at 9½ a. m., and any goods unsold that day will be closed FRIDAY, the 27th. The Trade will bear in mind that this is the

ENTIRE STOCK OF A JOBBER,

And comprises recent styles and importations of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, A Fine Line of Piece Goods, Custom-made Clothing in Black Doeskin, Fancy Cassimere and Jeans, Suits, Coats, Pants and Vests; and a beautiful Line of

Embroideries, Ribbons, and Notions.

By order P. SALHINGER, New York, Assignee.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, March 26, at 9 1-2 o'Ck,

$8,000 WORTH OF

New and Second-Hand Furniture,

Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture of every description, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Carpets, &c. One Diebold & Kienzle Safe. At 11 o'clock—Buggies and Harness.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, March 26, at 9½ o'clock, we will offer a large and attractive stock of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

Chamber Sets, with Dressing Cases; Parlor Suits, in large variety; Black Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Mirrors, Paintings, Plated Ware, Carpets, &c.
At 11 o'clock—Buggies and Harness.
At 10 o'clock—A Clergyman's Library, 500 volumes.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HODGES & CO.

We will sell on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 p. m., at our Salesrooms, 654 West Lake-st., a large stock of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Belonging to parties leaving the city, consisting of Parlor Furniture; a large lot Fine Carpets, Ingrain and Brussels; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Commodes, Washstands, Mattresses, Springs, Pillows and Bedding, &c. Also, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Mirrors, Pictures, &c.; one thousand articles, too numerous to mention. Come early and secure good bargains.
R. M. MORRISON, Auctioneer,
654 West Lake-st.